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**LYNNE TRUSS**  
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# THE TIMES

No. 64,748 TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1993

## From bullets to ballots, history in a handshake



Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat seal their agreement with a handshake yesterday, prompted by President Clinton, who hosted the ceremony at the White House

**FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON**

ON A day of deep passion, high-drama and soaring hope, Israel and the Palestinians yesterday declared an end to decades of bitter enmity. In what President Clinton called "an extraordinary act in one of history's defining dramas", Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, and Mahmoud Abbas, a top PLO official, sat at the table used for signing the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in 1978.

Clinton nudged him. Reluctantly, the unsmiling Israeli lifted his hand and two men who had dedicated their lives to the other's destruction made their peace to applause from 3,000 American and foreign dignitaries.

Reconciliation was the recurring theme. "Let all of us turn from bullets to ballots, from guns to shovels," Mr Peres urged the Palestinian people. "We shall pray with you. We shall offer you our help in making Gaza prosper and Jericho blossom again... Let us bid, once and for all, farewell to war."

But for Mr Rabin, the former general who led Israel's lightning conquest of the occupied territories 26 years ago, it was a day of anguish as much as joy as he used his short address to speak directly to the Palestinian people.

"We, the soldiers who have returned from battles stained with blood: we who have seen our relatives and friends killed

**The White House Rabin-Arafat encounter took astonishing courage and vision. It will take much more courage to build a wider Middle East peace on it**

before our eyes; we who have attended their funerals and cannot look into the eyes of their parents; we who have come from a land where parents bury their children; we who have fought against you, the Palestinians, we say to you today, in a loud and clear voice: Enough of blood and tears. Enough." The Israelis had no desire for revenge and harboured no hatred towards the Palestinian people, he said. "We wish to open a new chapter in the sad book of our lives together."

Quoting from Ecclesiastes, he said: "To every thing there is a season... A time to be born and a time to die, a time to kill and a time to heal, a time to weep and a time to

view he said that he intended to return within weeks to his occupied homeland.

Security was tight, and the White House was sealed off from Israeli and Palestinian demonstrators against the accord. In the event it was a flawless ceremony, but there was nearly a last-minute hitch. Overnight the Palestinians insisted that the words "Palestinian delegation" be changed to "PLO". The Israelis finally conceded the point, and the administration was informed only as the delegations arrived at the White House. The text was urgently amended by hand.

Mr Rabin, who arrived in Washington at 3am, flew back to Israel last night, ostensibly to prepare for a difficult Knesset debate, but also to avoid a White House dinner at which Mr Arafat would also have been a guest.

A host of essential details have yet to be worked out, but Warren Christopher, the US Secretary of State, promised that America would "spare no

## Collective 'ah' as 3,000 rise from their folding chairs

**FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON**

THEY had come from all over the world to witness the historic agreement: 3,000 guests on the White House lawn, congressmen, politicians, former presidents, generals and ambassadors.

All eyes were on Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin, sworn enemies all their adult lives. What would be their body language as they watched Israel and the Palestinians sign a road map to peace? The chairman of the PLO and Israel's prime minister seemed to avoid eye contact. Mr Rabin stared about him; Mr Arafat looked straight ahead.

On one side of Mr Clinton was the man known throughout the Arab world as the cat with nine lives, for all his lucky escapes from his time as a fedayeen, leading commando raids into Israel, to his place now as putative president of Palestine. On the other stood the man who was chief of staff in the six-day war.

Then, at last, with the signing over, Mr Arafat strode towards Mr Rabin, hand outstretched. Mr Rabin, with the slightest nudge from Mr Clinton, took it. Those of us on the folding chairs rose to our feet with a collective "ah", for we had seen history turn on its heel.

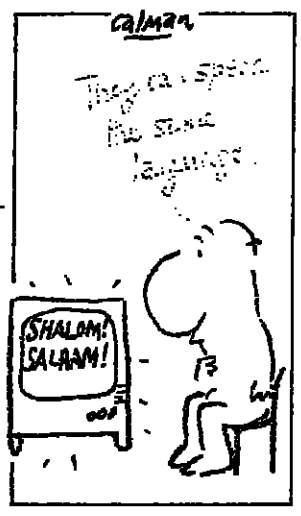
A White House official issued an advance assurance that there would be no kissing, no Arafat bear-hugs, and indeed there were none. But would they shake hands?

As Mr Rabin said, the day was not easy for him. Many in the audience dabbed their eyes as he spoke of his sorrow for the victims of the wars. In the most moving line of the hour-long ceremony, he assured his former enemies: "We say to you today in a loud and clear voice, enough of the blood and tears. Enough."

There had been some human moments which underlined the simplicity of the momentous occasion.

President Clinton guided Mr Arafat like any good host, to meet the men he had seen only on television. James Baker, the former US Secretary of State, reached through the crowd to shake hands.

George Bush, dark-suited and sombre, winked almost imperceptibly as Mr Clinton praised him for setting in motion the latest peace initiative. Mr Arafat showed in his



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### Water meters ruled out by high costs

**BY NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT**

A NATIONAL system of water metering was rejected yesterday on grounds of cost, even though meters could cut consumption by up to a fifth.

Results from a three-year study show that installing a meter in every home would cost the industry nearly £3 billion, and many millions more a year in administration.

The study of 60,000 homes is likely to push most water companies in the direction of a banded system for charges, based on property prices.

Metering has always been considered, by government, the industry and the water regulator, as the fairest and most environmentally friendly way to pay for water when the rating system is scrapped in seven years.

But the study indicates that it makes economic sense only in areas such as East Anglia, where resources are scarce and the costs of metering can be offset by not having to

### Chinese athletes mystery

**JOAN ALLISON, manager of the British Olympic athletes team, yesterday expressed fears that Chinese women athletes were taking drugs after a series of world-shattering performances at the Chinese Games in Peking.**

Yesterday, only 24 hours after breaking the world 3,000 metres record, Wang Junda broke it again, and by six seconds. Last week she cut 42 seconds off the world best for 10,000 metres, and on Saturday she was joined as a world record-holder by Qu Yunxia in the 1,500 metres.

Allison said that athletes and coaches in the West were growing disillusioned. "I do not mind going on record saying I believe these girls are taking drugs," she said. "You just cannot go out and run those times, certainly not at the age of 20."

John Goodbody, page 44

### Court jails vicar for drink-driving

**BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT**

THE vicar of London's oldest parish church is serving two months in Brixton prison for drink-driving. The Rev David Lawson, 46, who was jailed after his third drink-driving conviction, is expected to be released after serving one month of the sentence.

Under church law Mr Lawson, formerly a hospital chaplain, will automatically lose his living unless Dr George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, agrees to let him stay.

Although clergy of many denominations have been sent to prison for different offences, Church of England lawyers know of none jailed for drink-driving.

Stunned churchgoers at his London parish, St Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, which is famed for its music, heard the news when a notice was read to them in church. Parishioners were asked to

pray for the vicar. Many said later they did not think he should lose his living.

Peter Weatherill, the churchwarden, praised Mr Lawson's "friendly and helpful attitude". He said: "We want him back. We have had elderly vicars here for years, and he is a youngish man."

Mr Lawson, from the traditionalist wing of the church, has been visited in prison by the Right Rev Brian Masters, Bishop of Edmonton, and Prebendary Alan Tanner, the London-area dean.

The Rev Anthony Winter, assistant priest, said he had had a long letter from the vicar, but had not been able to see him because he had been allowed only two visits so far.

"He said surviving was the name of the game," Mr Winter said. "He has been overwhelmed by the support he has had. He came to St Bartholomew the Great two

Continued on page 2, col 5



## US businessman buys palace view that the Prince of Wales tried to block

### Penthouse sold for a snip at £6m

By RACHEL KELLY  
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

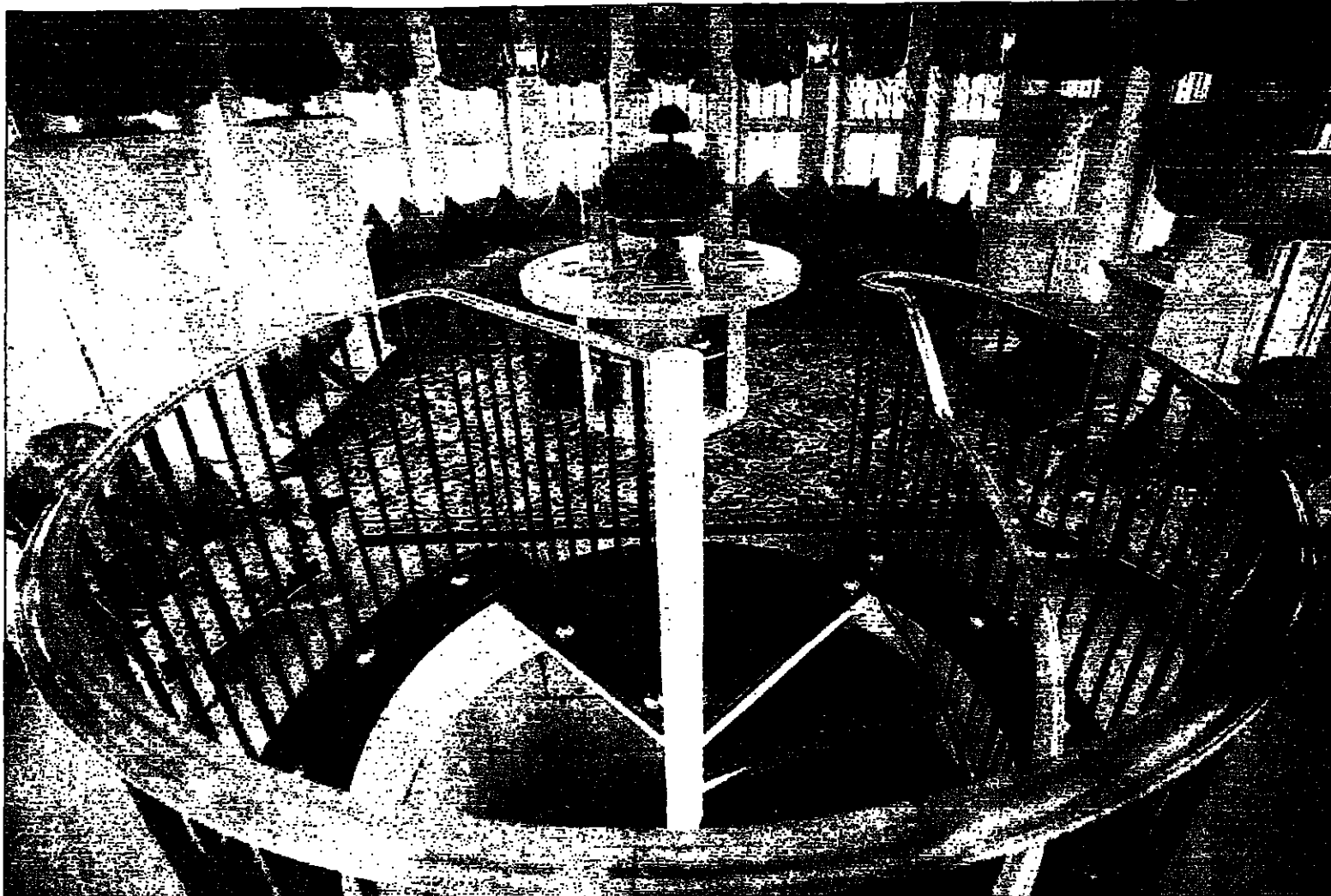
A PENTHOUSE in Kensington, west London, was sold to an American businessman for nearly £6 million yesterday, two and a half years after it was first put on the market for £13.5 million.

The four-bedroom flat on three levels is one of four penthouses at 3a Palace Green, a block overlooking Kensington Palace completed by the developers Regalian in 1991.

An objection by the Prince of Wales to the building's intrusion on his privacy was met by the developers reducing its height by 18in, but there are still views past the trees to the palace courtyard from a roof-top conservatory.

Jonathan Hewlett, of Hamptons estate agency, which sold the property, said that of the original 20 flats at Palace Green, only five remained on the market, 14 having been sold earlier this year to overseas buyers.

The buyers of the penthouse first saw it in 1991 and returned earlier this year encouraged by the price drop, he said. Contracts were exchanged in five days.



Picture views from one of the rooms at the top of a spiral staircase that connects the three levels of the luxury penthouse at 3a Palace Green

## Policy switch on arms sales 'kept secret by ministers'

By MICHAEL DYNES, WHITEHALL CORRESPONDENT

A CHANGE in guidelines for the sale of military equipment to Iran and Iraq was kept secret for fear that the US and other governments would accuse Britain of "going soft", the Scott enquiry was told yesterday.

Giving evidence on the first day of the public hearings after the summer recess, David Gore-Booth, Britain's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said the government came under mounting pressure from industry to relax arms export guidelines after the 1988 Gulf ceasefire. Ministers decided not to notify Parliament when they were changed.

The hearing was marked by

tension between the enquiry team, exasperated by what it felt was failure to answer questions fully, and Mr Gore-Booth, the Foreign Office assistant under-secretary responsible for the Middle East during 1989-92. He was clearly irritated by the panel's refusal to accept his answers.

He said the government approved the sale of a computer to Iraq despite fears that it would be used in the manufacture of missiles. The sale went ahead after Foreign Office, defence, and trade ministers secretly agreed in December 1988 to adopt the more "liberal" policy.

Mr Gore-Booth said there

was no reason to believe Iraq intended the equipment to be used in missile production. Although military intelligence officials had warned it was destined for Iraq's Nassr armaments establishment, intelligence was not always a precise art, he said.

After the ceasefire "our job was to make the best judgment about what should and should not go", Mr Gore-Booth said. It would be inconceivable for a government not to make allowances for trade and industrial considerations when evaluating exports with both civil and military applications.

Asked whether Parliament

should have been informed about the changes in the guidelines, Mr Gore-Booth said: "In general I am in favour of changes in policy being announced to MPs."

Pressed by Lord Justice Scott on whether parliamentary questions should be answered truthfully, Mr Gore-Booth said: "There are often cases when you can't be as forthcoming as you like."

The relaxation of guidelines was intended to apply to Iran and Iraq, but because of the Iranian death threat against Salman Rushdie the policy was applied only to Iraq.

Leading article, page 19

## Clarke insists on pay-productivity tie

By NICHOLAS WOOD, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke will today warn Britain's five million public sector workers that pay rises will have to be earned through higher productivity as he chairs the first meeting of the cabinet committee charged with tackling the public spending crisis.

With the budget deficit projected to hit £50 billion this year, spending departments are under the greatest pressure for a decade as the Chancellor struggles to hit next year's £254 billion expenditure limit.

Mr Clarke will seek to ease some of the pressure on his colleagues by making clear that groups such as doctors, teachers, council workers and nurses will have to become more productive if they want to be better off.

But his guidance in letters to the five independent review bodies will fuel union opposition to what they regard as an attempt by ministers to make workers pay the price of the government's mismanagement of the economy.

After his warning last week that in an era of low inflation public servants should no longer expect automatic annual increases in their wages, Mr

Clarke is expected to "unveil plans for pay restraint stretching up to the next election. He wants the public sector to begin to match private industry where unit wage costs have fallen 3 per cent in the last year. Although he will not seek a repetition of the 1.5 per cent pay ceiling of the past year or introduce a pay freeze, he will make clear that higher productivity is the route to greater prosperity."

"If you want a pay rise you have got to earn it," a Treasury official said yesterday. Ability to pay and the need to recruit and retain staff are traditionally cited by the Treasury as the chief determinants of public sector pay levels. On both counts, Mr Clarke sees little scope for generosity. The Treasury is desperately short of money and public bodies are having no difficulty in filling vacancies.

Although there will be some local flexibility, which will let managers raise salaries to tackle staff shortages, Mr Clarke wants the overall increase in the £80 billion public sector pay bill funded out of higher productivity. His approach is a departure from this year's ceiling.

### Court jails vicar for drink-driving

Continued from page 1  
years ago, when he showed himself a conscientious and caring priest. He is good with people and much liked."

Mr Lawson's lawyer, David Clark, of Hampstead, said his client had not been "grossly" over the limit when stopped in Fitzjohn's Avenue, north-west London, earlier this year. An appeal against the sentence imposed in July by Hampstead magistrates was dismissed at Southwark Crown Court on August 26.

Under section 55 of the 1963 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure, a vicar who is jailed is automatically deprived of his living, but not deposed.

Mr Lawson will meet Dr David Hope, the Bishop of London, when he is released and "some ecclesiastical discipline will be due", a spokesman said. Dr Hope will recommend a course of action to Dr Carey.

The priory church of St Bartholomew was founded in 1123 in Smithfield.

### Study rules out national water meters

Continued from page 1  
the government to guarantee that customers offered a meter would also be offered an alternative scheme. His call follows complaints by some families that bills have trebled since meters were installed. Consumer groups are concerned that metering might adversely affect disabled people, the elderly and those on low incomes.

Mr Yeo said, however, that the study and other recent research "indicated that the proportion of income spent on water and sewerage charges by low-income households would, on average, be lowest if charges were based on metering."

The national metering trials, backed by the government and industry, found in the 12 areas studied that homes with meters used an average of 11 per cent less water than those near by. A small number used more water. On the Isle of Wight, a 21 per cent reduction was found.

## Ex-minister to lead Lincoln rail march

Lincoln's civic and business leaders are to march on London to tell Roger Freeman, the transport minister, that British Rail's proposal to cut Sunday services to the city from 15 trains on three routes to four trains on one route are unacceptable. They will be led by their MP, Kenneth Carlisle, a former transport minister.

Jim Hanrahan, Lincoln's director of economic development, said: "We could be driven back into Third World status." British Rail said its decision was based on the number of passengers. Nationally, more than 5,000 Sunday trains and some weekday commuter services are being cut in the winter timetable next month. Opponents say they are part of the government's moves to privatise the network, which John MacGregor, the transport secretary, denies.

## Strangled girl arrest

A man was being questioned by police last night after the body of a schoolgirl was found at house in Hull, Humberside, on Sunday. Dianne Hunt, 14, who was reported missing by her parents a week ago, had been badly beaten about the face. A post-mortem examination showed that the cause of death was strangulation. The man, in his thirties, was arrested in Leeds and escorted to Hull. It is believed that Dianne had been dead for several days when her body was found in a bedroom of the rented terrace house. The landlord had broken in after getting no response.

## Silk to become bishop

The opponents of women priests in the Church of England were in dismay last night after one of their leaders accepted a job in Australia. The Ven David Silk, Archdeacon of Leicester, is to become the next bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, where opposition to women is still strong. Mr Silk, 56, was tipped to become one of the church's first "flying bishops", ordaining and confirming opponents of women priests across a number of dioceses. There had also been speculation that he might become a Roman Catholic. He denied yesterday that he was leaving England over the issue.

## Suicide pact trial

A man who survived a suicide pact with his wife went on trial at the Old Bailey yesterday charged with aiding and abetting her death. Tracy Kimble, 26, was found by her mother in the back of a Land Rover with her dog last September at the couple's home in Luton, Bedfordshire. The court was told that her husband, Peter, 35, had written a suicide note on a £5 note, asking that they be buried together with the dog and saying he was depressed after another of his dogs had died. The jury was told Mr Kimble remembered nothing of the incident. The trial continues.

## IRA bomber jailed

An IRA bomber was sentenced to 15 years in prison by Belfast Crown Court yesterday for his part in the attempted murder of troops in Belfast in May 1991. Scott Monaghan, 26, of Belfast, admitted 80 terrorist offences in the space of 12 months. The court was told that he planted six firebombs while working as a security guard at the Castlecourt shopping complex and was responsible for a device that wrecked government offices. He was caught in April last year when his car crashed on top of a police vehicle after he drove through an RUC road check in Poleglass.

## Consultant jailed

A consultant radiologist at Dryburn Hospital, Durham, Nigel Couper, 46, was jailed for 18 months by Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court after he admitted seven sexual assaults on young children, including four girls from the same family and a 12-year-old friend of his son. Six offences involving six other children were taken into account.

## Headhunters called in

Management "headhunters" will be used by the Home Office to find candidates for the new £51,000 job of prison ombudsman. Michael Howard, the home secretary, has rejected a short-list of three candidates drawn from 90 replies to advertisements. Yesterday, the Home Office said he wanted candidates from a wider range of backgrounds.

## Pet owners spend £2.6bn

Britons spent £2.6 billion on their pets last year, on average about £25 each on food, toys, kennels and baskets. This was more than the Americans, Germans, French, Italians and Spanish, and a 7.5 per cent increase on 1991, according to a Euromonitor survey. The UK dog and cat food market alone was worth £1.2 billion last year.

## Police fetch US suspect

Detectives yesterday flew to America to bring back to England Curtis Howard, left, who is wanted for questioning about the death of Catherine Ayling. The body of Miss Ayling, 24, a student from Wick, West Sussex, was found in a car at Gatwick airport in 1991. Mr Howard, 26, from Massachusetts, who met Miss Ayling while she was on an exchange visit, lost an appeal against extradition.



## Surgeon to keep job

The surgeon who aborted a foetus during a hysterectomy operation on a childless woman is to keep his job. Management at King's Mill Hospital in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, said Reginald Dixon, a consultant gynaecologist, acted "in good faith" when he carried out the abortion on Barbara Whitten, a 35-year-old lecturer.

## Royal music college helps autistic savant

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

THE Royal College of Music has offered to help Stephen Wiltshire, an autistic teenager who has amazed teachers and psychologists by displaying equal talents in art and music. Best known for his drawings of buildings, many of them produced after only a brief glance, Mr Wiltshire, 19, of Paddington, west London, is to attend lessons at the college. He is particularly interested in percussion and the college has promised to give him a chance to show his skill.

Since news of his musical gifts appeared in *The Times* yesterday, Mr Wiltshire has been bombarded with offers to perform in public and on television. However, Margaret Hewson, his agent and friend, said yesterday: "He needs to

go into purdah for a year and work hard on his music, and then we'll see."

Dr Elizabeth Sacks, a musician who attended one of Mr Wiltshire's lessons, said yesterday he had an instinctive ability to recognise the structure of a piece the first time he heard it. When his teacher, Evelyn Preston, played Schumann's *Träumerei*, Mr Wiltshire correctly identified the tonality of the piece from the second chord and subsequently identified the progression to B flat and A "despite the fact that these chords are not on their root notes". Dr Sacks said that was exceptional.

Unprompted, Mr Wiltshire recognised the pastoral theme of the piece, describing "a beautiful spring day... sunshine... breeze... a stream... a park".

Mr Wiltshire's talents are shared by other musical "savants", people who lack skills such as language but possess extraordinary abilities in art, music or calculation. The Royal National Institute for the Blind hopes to establish a residential centre at a college of music where such people could combine musical training with general education.

Adam Ockelford, music education adviser to the RNIB, said there were nowhere for blind musical savants to go once they left school. "It's very sad when these young people leave school, and then can do nothing. It's all the more poignant and tragic if they have something to offer."

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## Baby's kidnapper was convinced she gave birth to twins

By Robin Young

A WOMAN who caused a national hunt by kidnapping a six-month-old girl had convinced herself and her family that she had become the mother of twins, the psychiatrist Professor Anthony Clare told a court yesterday.

Professor Clare, who presents the BBC radio programme *In the Psychiatrist's Chair*, was giving evidence for the defence of his patient, Karen McSweeney, 23, at Snaresbrook Crown Court, east London.

She pleaded guilty to abducting the baby, Farrah Quli, in August last year, and was bound over for three years by Judge Stable QC on condition that she submitted to treatment with Professor Clare.

Judge Stable told McSweeney: "You committed one of the wickedest acts anyone can commit against the mother of a six-month-old baby. You put that lady through the tortures of the damned."

The judge said that the offence had been aggravated by the way in which McSweeney had planned the kidnapping, but added that he was bound to take into consideration the personality disorder from which she was suffering at the time.

McSweeney used a false name and bogus references to

convince Farrah's mother, Mrs Bernadette Quli, 25, that she had worked for ten years as a child minder. The court was told that McSweeney had been under enormous pressure to show her family the twins to which she claimed to have given birth.

Experts believed McSweeney had been pregnant and had suffered a personality disorder after miscarriage. In a statement read in court she said that she had only wanted to give her parents happiness by showing them the child, and claimed that she had always intended to return it.

After abducting the child from its home in Plaistow, east London, she travelled to her parents' home in Ireland, where she pretended that the baby was her own, claiming that she had left her twin brother at a home in Dublin.

Her mother called the police after her suspicions had been aroused and McSweeney had confessed that she had kidnapped the baby. McSweeney returned to Britain to stand trial voluntarily after being released in Ireland.

Colin Nicholls QC, for the prosecution, said that within an hour and a half of being told that she could have the child-minding job, subject to producing suitable references,

McSweeney, from co. Clare, Ireland, had bought a single coach and ferry ticket to Ireland for herself and a small child for use the following day.

She told Mrs Quli that there would be no difficulty obtaining references from her mother and from America, and Mrs Quli left her with the baby while she went swimming. When Mrs Quli returned, the baby, its bottle and pushchair and £900 worth of jewellery had gone.

Professor Clare, clinical professor of psychiatry at Trinity College, Dublin, said he had been treating McSweeney for the past year. His patient was an extremely naive, socially immature, pathological liar who retreated to a fantasy world of lies when placed under stress. He told the judge that she had convinced herself, her parents and many others that she had given birth to twins.

He added that her difficult relationship with her father was likely to have contributed to her distress and panic as the term of her imagined pregnancy approached.

Judge Stable ordered McSweeney to pay £500 compensation to Mrs Quli, including £65 for a gold bracelet lost from the baby's wrist.

## Bigamy lawyer took £400,000

By John Vincent

A SOLICITOR who took nearly £400,000 from clients to support the three women in his life was found guilty yesterday of bigamy.

Kingston Crown Court was told that Victor Harris, 40, of Reading, Berkshire, married Carol Chapple, a dental assistant, at Bristol in 1972 when they were both 18. They have two children.

Two years later, he went through a marriage ceremony with Karen Eccles at a Roman Catholic church in Garston Park, Hertfordshire.

It was not until last year, however, that the 1972 marriage ended in divorce when a

decree absolute was granted at Bristol County Court.

Harris told the court yesterday that Carol told him in 1981 she had divorced him — and he had believed her.

But the jury took less than an hour to convict him and he will be sentenced at Isleworth Crown Court, where he has been awaiting sentence since April after being found guilty of theft, false accounting and obtaining £95,000 by deception from a building society.

At yesterday's hearing, Harris said his marriage to Carol had effectively ended by 1979 when he left to live with another woman. He claimed

that in 1981 Carol said she was going "to screw me into the ground, that she had been to see a solicitor and she had divorced me".

Cross-examined by Nicholas Dean, for the prosecution, he admitted he received no formal divorce papers or other documents relating to any divorce and admitted signing forms indicating he had not been married before.

The Isleworth court was told he gave thousands of pounds to his two wives and a girl friend, Georgina Volkes. He bought Carol a £21,000 BMW car and gave Miss Volkes an £11,000 Escort and a home.

## Kiss-o-gram 'victim' fined for spanking birthday stripper

MALCOLM CROFT



Keigher: was shocked when her victim did not "do the gentlemanly thing"



Buckland: began making "Tarzan-like sounds" after she had slapped him in return.

## Party prank ended in 'forcible blow'

By A Staff Reporter

AN insurance broker who spanked a kiss-o-gram woman and slapped her across the face during a surprise party to celebrate his fortieth birthday was yesterday found guilty of common assault.

Colin Buckland, who had pleaded not guilty at Macclesfield Magistrates Court, Cheshire, was ordered to pay £600 in compensation and £500 costs.

Donna Keigher, 29, told the court that Buckland was "far too boisterous and aggressive" when he spanked her and then slapped her across the face.

The court was told that Miss Keigher had been hired by a friend of Buckland to appear at the party in a public house in Alderley Edge, Cheshire, dressed in a school uniform and carrying a cane. She had called out to him: "Colin, where have you been all night? I've been waiting outside the school gates."

Buckland, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, then stripped to the waist, leapt on to a table making "Tarzan-like sounds" and tried to rip her blouse off. He then put Miss Keigher, who had been hired for £40 to strip to her underwear, across his knee and hit her several times, the court was

told. Miss Keigher said: "I told him to stop it several times. He was far too boisterous and aggressive." Then Buckland slapped her twice across the face, the second time a "very forcible blow" after she had slapped him in return.

"It was a very frightening experience," said Miss Keigher, who was treated by her doctor the next day for bruising to her bottom and tenderness around the head.

She said: "I was very shaken up. Normally it's a case of me telling the victim to do the gentlemanly thing and help me off with my clothes. The victims sometimes run away because they are terrified at being the centre of attention."

Buckland told police he remembered nothing of the incident. He admitted drinking eight pints of beer. He was also on anti-depressant tablets following the death of his father.

He told the court: "I thought I was going to get my backside tanned with a cane. I was terrified... I then decided I had better play along with it. I just wanted to get this incident over and done with. My intention was to embarrass her as much as she was going to embarrass me."

## Nimrod rescues plane hit by lightning in mid-Atlantic

By Ian Murray

A LIGHT aircraft hit by lightning in one of the equinoctial gales battering Britain was guided to safety from over the Atlantic yesterday by an RAF Nimrod.

The twin-engined Cessna 340 was 1,500 miles west of Ireland en route from Newfoundland to Jersey when the German pilot called Shannon Airport for help. The aircraft's compass and autopilot were broken and the sole pilot was flying blind in the dark, with no navigational instruments.

The Nimrod, scrambled from RAF Kinloss in Scotland, found the Cessna and escorted it to Shannon, where it landed at 1.30am. "He was totally lost — completely off track," Flight Lieutenant Glynn Hodwell, of Kinloss operations room, said.

The Meteorological Office and the National Rivers Authority are predicting that the tides on Thursday and Friday this week will be some of the highest this century if winds from the Atlantic are strong. A new moon on Thursday will be in unusually close orbit to the Earth, exerting a gravitational pull that will swell the tide and increase the risk of flooding. There was a similar prediction last March but no damage was caused then since there were no strong winds.

The gales blowing in from the Atlantic yesterday were responsible for two fatal road

accidents, sank a trawler off northeast Scotland and caused thousands of pounds of damage to yachts.

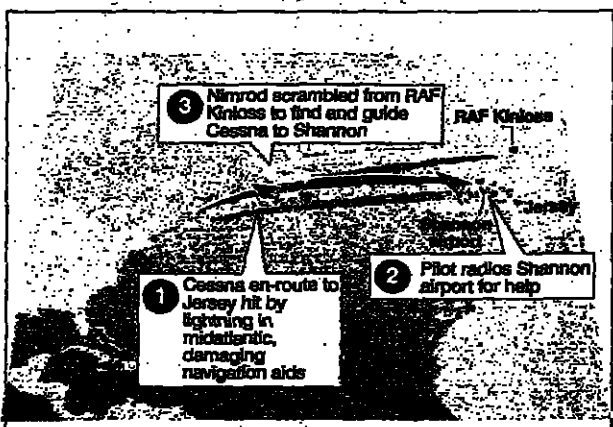
One motorist was killed late on Sunday as he drove his Volkswagen van along a flooded stretch of the B3082 near Badbury Rings, Dorset. A 60mph gust smashed his vehicle against a tree. The other fatal accident was in driving rain on the M5 at Oldbury, West Midlands, when a car was crushed between two heavy vehicles.

The five members of the crew of the Peterhead trawler *Strathgarry* were rescued by a coastguard helicopter from Sumburgh on Sunday evening after sending out a mayday call as they were forced to take

to a liferaft in a force eight gale 150 miles northeast of Aberdeen. They were flown to safety on board the Piper Bravo oil platform.

The London Weather Centre said the gales originated last week as a tropical storm, codenamed Floyd. The depression is now centred on northwestern France, where it is generating Storm winds, but is moving slowly eastwards and will die out by Friday. "There is another depression coming in after that, one due to arrive the following weekend, and another after that," a spokesman said. "They are all lined up out there like a lot of buses."

Weather, page 22



## Baby beater 'tortured by his ex-lover'

A YOUNG mother took revenge on a former boy friend who had beaten their baby by holding him prisoner and torturing him, a court was told yesterday.

With her new boy friend and another man she forced the victim, who has since been convicted of assaulting their daughter, to become their slave for a night.

Peter Kyte, for the prosecution, told the Old Bailey that the three "resolved to teach an emphatic lesson" to the man after he assaulted the three-week-old baby. Mr Kyte said they forced him to steal food and drink and act as their butler at the woman's home in Kingston, southwest London. Then they systematically kicked and punched the man. It was also alleged that he was threatened with death, covered in paint and sexually abused.

Mr Kyte said: "After one episode of kicking, his nose was bleeding. Some blood from it fell on to the carpet and the woman told him to lick it up." The man was treated in hospital for five days.

The woman, 20, and her boy friend, Darren McGrath, 21, deny grievous bodily harm and false imprisonment in January. Mr McGrath also denies indecent assault. The second man involved was not in court. The trial continues.

## County hall shuns Noddy and his pals

By Ben Preston  
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

GOLLY! Noddy and Big Ears are in trouble again. The innocent elf and his amiable challenged pal are being shunned because they are not "politically correct", says the producer of a children's play about Toynton.

Hampshire County Council has refused to promote the show. Officials said they could not distribute its leaflets to primary schools without seeing the script first.

James Woods, producer of *Noddy*, said Hampshire was the only local authority not co-operating with the production, which embarks next week on a nine-month tour of more than 40 towns and cities. *Noddy* is played by a

woman and the golliwogs have been dropped from the play, which has been adapted from Enid Blyton's 24 books about the little man with the floppy blue hat. It aims to charm a new generation of children aged 3-7 and special work packs are available to help teachers to use the play as a basis for classroom projects.

Mr Woods said he was dumbfounded at Hampshire's decision. "This can only be political correctness. It is ridiculous that some lowly bureaucrat in a far-flung area is attempting to decree what children should watch."

*Noddy* is playing twice a day at the Mayflower Theatre, Southampton, for one week from November 1.

Noddy has only recently managed to overcome the difficult days of the 1980s

when he was banned from some library shelves for alleged racism and sexism. Last year more than two million viewers watched each episode of a BBC cartoon series.

A spokesman for the council, which is controlled by Liberal Democrats and Labour, said it would not use its internal mail to publicise the play to schools without receiving details of the script. It was standard practice to check whether theatrical productions were suitable for schools before circulating details. "We cannot tell you who is sensitive about Noddy. The authority is not, but people do remember that the issue of Noddy has been discussed within education circles," Mr Woods was free to contact schools directly, added the spokesman.

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## Woman's death casts doubt on home 'cure'

By RICHARD DUCE

THE death of a woman who tried to find a cure for her multiple sclerosis by taking a nutritional supplement has renewed the controversy over the benefits of alternative medicine.

An inquest was told yesterday how Christine Rundle developed fatal blood poisoning, which could not be linked to MS, after taking chromium orotate tablets.

Recording an open verdict Nicholas Gardiner, the Oxford coroner, agreed with Francis Rundle, Mrs Rundle's husband, that a question now hangs over the benefit of chromium as an alternative medicine, a view shared by doctors at yesterday's hearing.

A high level of chromium was found in the body of Mrs Rundle, 43, but Dr John Henry, an expert in poisons at Guy's Hospital, could not say whether it directly contributed to her death. He said after the inquest, however, that he wanted more research carried out into the use of unconventional drugs.

He said of chromium: "There is no evidence that it is harmful but there is no evidence that it does any good." He added that people who took large amounts of herbal and vitamin compounds and supplements consistently for a long period of time might be harming themselves.

Mr Rundle, a company director, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, told the inquest that his wife had turned to alternative treatment because she felt traditional methods were failing her. She had tried yoga, special diets and had attended a spiritualist church.

### An open verdict on a woman who took chromium pills to fight multiple sclerosis renews queries on alternative medicine

"On the question of chromium, I see in the press that it is continually being recommended as a trace element which is very useful for improving health. On the one hand it seems to be a panacea. One the other hand it seems to be a poison. Somewhere in between there is the truth. I want to get to the bottom of it."

Mrs Rundle, a mother of three, was taken to four hospitals last year as her health deteriorated and doctors became increasingly puzzled. She could hardly speak, refused food and had bone marrow and blood clotting problems as well as kidney failure. She finally died of blood poisoning on October 4.

Mr Rundle said his wife had bought a bottle of 78 chromium orotate tablets after the treatment was recommended by Anne Bowsfield, an alternative medical practitioner in Beaconsfield. "She really was determined to fight this in any way she could and to take advice from anyone prepared to help. She was quite a fighter in fact and very strong."

"We lived in great hope, but her condition got dramatically worse in June last year," he added. "I wasn't satisfied she just had MS. I felt she had something else in addition."

Dr Susan Kelly said she examined Mrs Rundle and found that her blood clotting problems were not associated with MS. Asked by the coroner about the potential problems of trace elements such as chromium, Dr Kelly said: "Some heavy metal substances are known to be very toxic to the bone marrow but they are few and far between. Chromium is one of these."

In recording his verdict, the coroner said: "I have to say there must now be a question mark against chromium but I think one might also say that about almost all medicines. It is simply a matter of balancing good with harm."

Mr Maurice Hansen, president of the European Federation of Health Food Product Manufacturers, said last night that chromium could not have been responsible for Mrs Rundle's death unless she had taken "botches of pills" of chromium orotate.

He said: "Chromium is a trace element which is very useful for improving health. On the one hand it seems to be a panacea. One the other hand it seems to be a poison. Somewhere in between there is the truth. I want to get to the bottom of it."

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## Gold coins reveal Iron Age wealth

By NICHOLAS WATT

ONE of the biggest hoards of Iron Age coins has been unearthed in a field by a man using a metal detector. The 977 gold and silver coins dating back to the middle of the first century are worth up to £100,000.

Hillary White, sites and monuments record officer for Hereford and Worcester, said yesterday that the find was of national significance. "This show tribes in the area were not rural hicks and had a much more sophisticated life-style than everyone believed. This would have been an absolute fortune. It implies wealth and commodities you can trade. It had to belong to an aristocrat or a trader."

The coins, which were found on September 5, will be sent to the British Museum this week to be cleaned and officially dated, before being returned to Worcester for an inquest jury to decide if they are treasure trove.

They were found in a cluster

16in below the ground on a farm in the south of the county. West Mercia police are keeping the location and the finder's name secret to protect the site from other treasure hunters.

Richard Birch, the Worcester coroner's officer, said: "The field had only just been ploughed. The finder was out on his weekend hobby with the farmer's permission and was a little bit shocked by what he found — but now he is overjoyed."

Archaeologists believe the coins may have been hidden as the Romans invaded the region in AD 45. Some of the gold ones bear the name of Bodvot, ruler of the Dobunni tribe in south Worcestershire and Gloucestershire in AD 40. Others bear the name of Cunobelinus, Iron Age king of the Catuvellauni tribe, which was based on St Albans and Colchester.

Leading article, page 19

## Birthday trip balloon hit power lines

A BIRTHDAY hot air balloon flight ended with a crash into power cables that burnt the pilot and passengers, a court was told yesterday.

Fred Fielder, 44, of Prestwich, Greater Manchester, a former radio presenter and balloon pilot, is charged with flying without an operator's certificate and endangering the aircraft and other persons or property. He denies all charges.

The balloon crashed on January 11 last year near Rochdale, 45 minutes after take-off from Rawtenstall in clear weather that soon turned to fog. Bradford Crown Court was told.

It hung from the cables for 15 minutes before falling 150ft to the ground. Mr Fielder and passengers Joan Priestley, whose fiftieth birthday it was, and Christine Watt, 44, a television producer, needed hospital treatment. Mr Fielder should have landed or flown higher to avoid obstacles, the court was told.

The trial continues today.



Harold Pinter, left, discusses his papers at the library yesterday with Dr Brian Lang, Lady Antonia Fraser and Sir Anthony Kenny

## Pinter gives papers to library

By ALISON ROBERTS, ARTS REPORTER

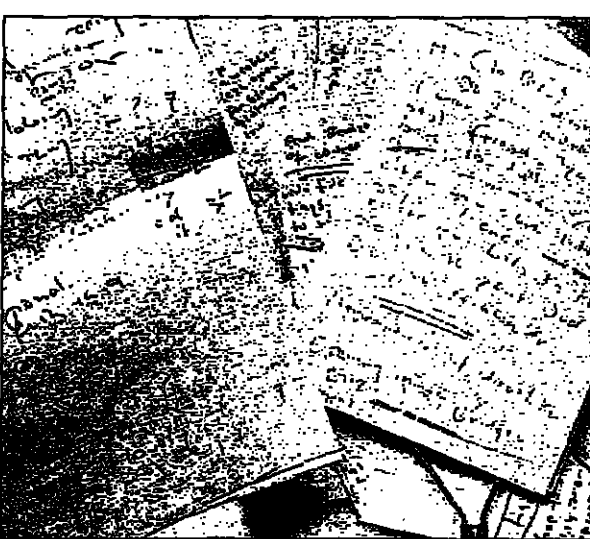
HAROLD Pinter handed over his original manuscripts to the British Library yesterday to join the writings of James Joyce, Virginia Woolf and George Bernard Shaw and form an archive worth an estimated £1 million.

Included in the final bundle of jottings, most in a quick hand on yellow paper, is a humble Air Mauritius notepad upon which the beginnings of his new play, *Moonlight*, was written mid-flight when the playwright ran out of paper. "I was sitting behind Lester Piggott, who had the radio on very loud, so I couldn't sleep and wrote quite a lot."

The papers, which fill 60 boxes and include original drafts of *The Birthday Party*, *The Caretaker* and *Betrayal*, show Pinter at work, mapping out scenes, cutting and revising. Although scholars may not discover

the secret of the famous Pinter pause, they can now track the writer's careful construction. Pinter, who visited the library yesterday with his wife Lady Antonia Fraser, explained his decision to donate the papers. He said: "I have always admired what the British Library did and stood for. I was born in London, you know."

While American universities would have paid a large sum for the manuscripts, both Pinter and Dr Brian Lang, the library's chief executive, were coy about their exact value. "I know it would have been substantial," said Pinter. Also included in the archive is a significant amount of lesser known and unpublished work, including the novel *The Dwarfs* and the screenplay for *Victory*, which was never filmed.



Rough notes for *Moonlight*, Pinter's latest play

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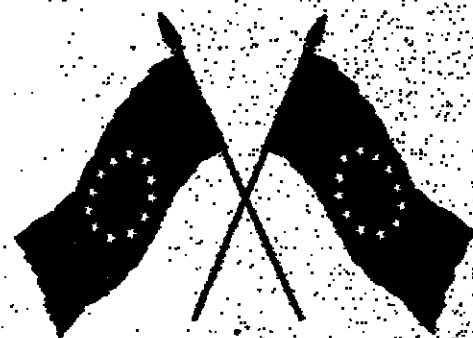


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# THE TIMES WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP



● One question is on every chess player's lips as the fourth game opens today: can Short stage a comeback?

● The challenger is confident and many observers claim he has come closer to victory than Kasparov would like

● Whatever the result, both players promise aggressive, attacking chess before the championship is decided

## Kasparov puts his trust in 'truth' on the chessboard

By DANIEL JOHNSON

NIGEL Short will have the advantage of the White pieces in today's fourth game of *The Times* World Chess Championship, but Garry Kasparov, who leads by 2½-1, is now the overwhelming favourite.

The match so far has really been much closer than the score suggests. Post mortems by the two players, published exclusively in *The Times* yesterday, have shown that Kasparov's victory over Short in the third game was a closer shave than anybody knew at the time. Short's attack on Kasparov's king, dismissed during the game as foolhardy, had come within an ace of success. Only shortage of time caused Short to miss a draw.

Speaking immediately after the game, the champion conceded that Short's violent assault had made for "exciting chess" and that he himself had had "a little luck". But, in a remark that highlights the

difference in the way these two men see chess, Kasparov insisted: "I always felt that the truth was on my side." That remark raises Pontius Pilate's question — what is truth?

A century ago the first official world champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, taught that attacks must first be prepared by the accumulation of small advantages. His successor, Emanuel Lasker, formulated the Steinian principles in his book *Common Sense in Chess* of 1885: "Generally the 'pace' of your attack must slacken down the less pronounced your advantage is." Lasker believed that "lies and hypocrisy" could not survive on the chessboard. The position dictates to the players whether they may attack that is the meaning of truth in chess.

Kasparov confided that, for him too, truth was a matter of "positional factors". In last Saturday's game, these had

clearly favoured White after the opening. "When you start an attack, you open the position, and this is always dangerous," Kasparov said. "Unless you have a strong advantage, it is better to wait and see. Objectively, [Short] had an inferior game, yet he played aggressively. From a strategic point of view, this is a kamikaze attack."

In other words, the success of Black's onslaught depended on White making a mistake: "objectively" it ought not to have worked. But Kasparov did make a mistake, on move 27, when he moved his bishop instead of his knight to the d4 square. This should have cost him the win if, four moves later, Short had not erred while desperately short of time. And Kasparov even argued that his opponent "missed more chances" for a draw later, though Short himself felt that the endgame was lost whatever he did.

So practical considerations took precedence over theoretical "truth". If Short had played defensively, instead of despatching his knights on their fatal expedition, the likelihood of Kasparov making that mistake would have been reduced. By offending against the "objective" requirements of the position, Short created dangerous counter-chances. Kasparov's old rival, Anatoly Karpov, would never have risked such an attack against Kasparov.

Kasparov remains convinced that he is engaged in a search for the best moves — the truth: "Sometimes the result depends on the quality of the moves, and nothing else." Is he teaching the "English boy" a lesson? "It is impossible to learn from others' mistakes. But it is very difficult for him to surprise me; experience is not just an empty word, you know."

If truth is unattainable over the board, what of beauty? "Especially in the world championship, it is almost impossible to combine aesthetic considerations with achieving the right result. I would love to play beautiful combinations if the pressure were reduced. But in a match like this you have to play a different sort of chess. Aggressive moves which might succeed against a weaker player will fail at this level."

Short dismissed out of hand the notion that Kasparov had "truth on his side". "It's total nonsense," he snorted. "Chess is not a science." He is sure that the attack he unleashed in the third game was the only chance of staying in the game. "The smooth run of his play was interrupted, and he was forced to calculate very precisely. He was sweating, once he noticed that his intended defence was insufficient."

If playing the man rather than seeking to satisfy some abstract notion of truth is the right strategy, how does Short explain his early setbacks? Is it luck? "Luck does exist in chess, but that is not the reason for my failure to take my chances. I haven't played well enough, that's all. You make your own luck."

Was his time trouble to blame? "I got into far more horrendous time scrambles when I defeated Karpov. If you're striving to create difficulties for your opponent, you need a lot of time."



Two players grope for winning positions during a simultaneous chess match yesterday. They were among 50 City workers who took on the grandmaster Raymond Keene at the Broadgate Arena as part of the London Chess Festival. Keene won 49 games and drew one

## Time for Short to roar like a cornered carnivore

For some — but only for some — defeat has a beauty and clarity that nothing else in life can match. Imran Khan's Pakistan cricket side reached a state of perfect ignominy without ever quite managing to get knocked out of the last cricket world cup. Then Imran told them to fight "like cornered tigers".

They did. They won. And now it is time for Nigel Short to show us whether he is a cornered tiger himself. He might just be a penned sheep, of course. The next few days will show whether we have a grazer or a carnivore on our hands.

Short is two games down. Early days yet. "Bond knew it wasn't. It was always too early to start losing." This was when James Bond was playing Goldfinger at golf: one of the great sporting comebacks of literature. We must now look for the Bond in Short.

Or the Botham. This match is now about the phenomenon of comeback. The prospect of certain defeat adds a clarity to

thought and action. Defeat simplifies: it gets rid of a lot of unnecessary lumber. With defeat, there comes a certain kind of freedom — a freedom to be utterly oneself. There is no point in losing in someone else's style, after all.

And so to Ian Botham, and one of the greatest comebacks of recent times. Headingley 1981. Botham and the England cricket team were in an utterly impossible position, thumped, battered and outplayed by Australia. He went out to bat with the last bowler, Graham Dilley, and there followed one of the great legendary conversations of cricket. "Do you fancy batting for two days on a pitch like this?" "No way." "Then let's give it some hump!"

On Saturday, there were already signs that Short has a taste for hump. Kasparov had kept up a sustained, thoughtful and hostile barrage of short-pitched bowling. So Short took him on: he

hooked everything in sight off his eyebrows, peppered the boundary boards, brought the crowd to its feet — and then holed out to deep square leg.

"The attack did not look healthy," Kasparov said. "He had to sacrifice too much. And I was correct in my assessment."

The question that we and Short must address is whether this was a strong, confident and bold piece of counter-

all like the rekindling of hope from hopelessness.

Some players seem even to manoeuvre themselves into a desperate position in order to find defeat's well of inspiration. I remember Jimmy Connors against Patrick McEnroe at the US Open in New York 1991 (don't listen to the whingers, this is the best of all tennis tournaments). He was two sets down, three games to love down, and love-30 down on his serve.

About three-quarters of the crowd left: "We're still here."

Jim! shouted a bunch of the cheap seats, shoving into the vacated ringside rows.

And so Connors decided it was time to rumble. He kept us there until 1.30am. He was about 15 years older than his opponent, but the match was not about physical strength. It was about inspiration, and it was the proximity of defeat that, for a night, gave Connors back his youth.

Unrelated memories of comebacks return to me. If it

is too esoteric to recall Kent "Getta Vowel" Hrbeek hitting the ball into the rafters of the Hubert H Humphrey Metrodome in baseball's World Series in 1987, perhaps we can have Joe Montana's final drive (starting at first and 102 in the 1989 Super Bowl).

But perhaps we should leave the final word with Sebastian Coe, a Conservative MP who used to run a bit. He won the Olympic 1500 metres gold in 1980 in a blaze of gazelle-like perfection. Four years later, after a period of struggle with form and injuries, he won gold again, in a blaze of manic aggression.

Coe's response to victory was not delight but fury. He turned to the press box, and roared, like a cornered tiger if you like, as Short must now roar to himself, to the press, and the assembled grandmasters and chess gurus of the world. Here are the immortal, well-chosen and finely alliterative words of Sebastian Coe: "Who says I'm \*\*\*\*ing finished?"

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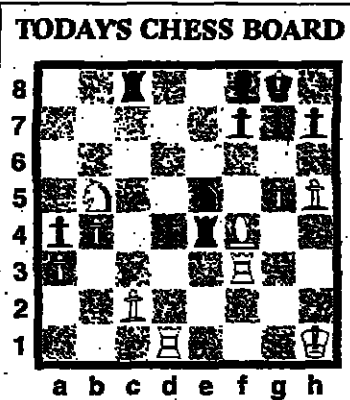
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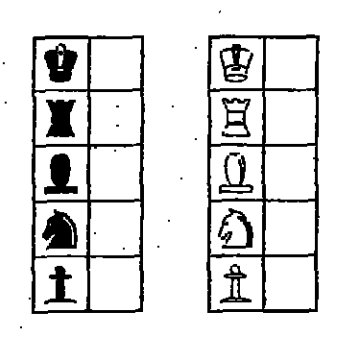
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□ TODAY'S WINNER will be announced in *The Times* tomorrow. There were 6 winners yesterday: R Allardyce, Bardella, Varone, Inky, B Mullin, West Ealing, London; G Gibson, New Barnet, Hertfordshire; M Brynne, Carryduff, Belfast; C Hookway, Woodall Spa, Lincolnshire and D Lof, Southampton, Hampshire. Each receive £167.



TODAY'S CHECKMATE TABLE



## Bookies pray for win

By IAN MURRAY

GARRY Kasparov is now such a firm favourite to beat Nigel Short in *The Times* World Chess Championship that it is not worth placing a bet on him to win at present.

With the world champion having won two and drawn the other of the first three games, William Hill's, the official match bookmakers, are now only offering 1-9 on him winning the 24-game match.

The odds on a Short victory have lengthened from 9-2 to 7-1 since the British challenger lost the third game on Saturday. Unless he can claw his way back into the contest, the bookmakers fear that punters will lose interest in betting on the championship result.

Graham Sharpe, Hill's spokesman, said: "We're desperate for Short to get a result in the next game."

Short has the advantage of playing White in today's fourth game of the series. He was playing Black in both the games he has lost so far and had the better of the draw in the only game so far in which he played White.

□ Arrheim: The Fide championship match, effectively a third place play-off between Anatoly Karpov and Jan Timman, has become a war of attrition with the scores level after five games. The contest, which has now switched to Arrheim in The Netherlands, saw a quick draw in the fourth game, while game five was an up-and-down struggle where both players had their chances of victory but neither was able to press home the advantage.

Timman had the advantage for most of the fifth game, but Karpov fought back to earn a draw.

### THE TIMES

### CHESS

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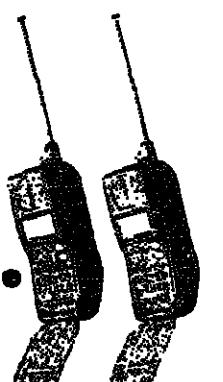
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## Tower block firm insists fatal blast was a success

By Andrew Collier

A DEMOLITION company said yesterday that the controlled explosion which toppled two Glasgow tower blocks, resulting in a woman's death and injuring four other people, was a success. The local MP described the remarks as inappropriate and insensitive.

Dave Stainer, chairman of Weckers, said: "It is very sad that the people of Glasgow and Scotland have somehow misinterpreted that because of the fatality of the woman it was not a success." The international company, part of a consortium responsible for Sunday's demolition of the 22-storey blocks in the Gorbals district, said that the blast was a considerable technical achievement.

Mike Watson, the Labour MP for Glasgow Central, said that to speak of success was "inappropriate and insensitive in the circumstances where a woman has died".

Helen Tunney, 61, died in the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, after apparently being hit by flying rubble when the blocks were demolished with 44,000 explosive charges. She was standing 140 yards away, 20 yards outside the exclusion zone required by the Health and Safety Executive.

The explosions did not raze both structures. When the dust cleared, two parts of one block remained in big pieces, with one three-storey section lying intact on top of the wreckage. Part of it overhung a shopping centre, forcing it to be removed mechanically.

Mr Watson said that the two

buildings, built in the sixties and designed by Sir Basil Spence, were sturdier than similar structures because concrete blocks were used. "It was clearly a special case and that made it inappropriate to go along with the minimum HSE requirements," he said. "I think it was incumbent on the contractors to give a bit more leeway for what was essentially an unknown quantity. It is a miracle that more people were not injured."

Mr Stainer said that his company had carried out more than 50 high-rise demolitions and the Glasgow blast was the first time that anyone had died. "We are not sure of the reason for the death, but we find it very distressing," he said.

Mike Higginbotham, a director of the other demolition firm involved, Ladkarn, said that the safety zone had been thought adequate. "We considered we made the right decision. Clearly we got it wrong," he said. "The material went through the exclusion zone. We have to investigate so it never happens again."

The demolition of the tower blocks attracted more than 2,000 spectators. Because of the danger of scattering wreckage over a wide area, no charges were placed above the fifteenth storeys.

A preliminary report into Mrs Tunney's death went to the Procurator Fiscal's office in Glasgow yesterday. Strathclyde police said that a further enquiry had started, covering all the circumstances of the incident.



Chris Miles, left, daughters Katie and Bethan and husband Denis prepare for their annual fun run excursion

## The family that keeps on running

By John Goodbody

THE Miles family is addicted to the annual national fun run, to be held this year in Hyde Park on September 26 and supported by Reebok, Sportsman and The Times.

Denis, 47, has missed only one since the first in 1978. His wife Christine was pregnant in 1978, but took part in 1979 and this year will be running in her fourteenth. Their two children, Bethan, 14, and Katie, 12, are participating in their eleventh and ninth respectively.

Mr Miles, of Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, said: "The event began the jogging craze. Before the fun run began, people believed it was impossible to complete a marathon unless you were a superman."

"Our family still comes back every year, as so many people do, because they are loyal to the event. It has changed so many people's lives. Everyone likes to see the little ones and the golden oldies competing. We take a picnic, meet old friends and enjoy ourselves."

The two-and-a-half-mile race was "the ideal target for people starting jogging".

## Manchester prepares for last lap

By Ronald Faux

MANCHESTER still ranked with Sydney and Peking as a leading candidate for the 2000 Olympics. It was claimed yesterday.

With only days to go before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) makes its decision about who will host the games, Manchester still had a few aces up its sleeve. Bob Scott, the leader of the city's bid, said:

John Major and Linford Christie, Olympic and world 100 metres champion, will present Britain's case to the IOC in Monte Carlo on September 23. Mr Scott said he believed that of the 99 IOC members who would vote then, two-thirds were undecided about their choice.

All three leading cities had a weakness, which in Manchester's case was a lack of glamour, he said. This made the final presentation vitally important. "We are not thinking about losing," Mr Scott said. "We hoisted the flag for the 2000 games immediately it was known we had lost the last Olympics. This time there has been far more effort from the government and sports organisations."

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Catapult shot in eye

A catapult gang fired a ball bearing through a young man's left eye in an unprovoked attack. Darren Munro, 21, was in hospital in Edinburgh last night with the half-inch ball bearing still lodged in his head after 24 hours.

Nigel Griffiths, the Edinburgh South MP and Labour's consumer affairs spokesman, demanded controls on the sale of catapults.

#### M23 robbery

An armed gang used two cars to force Alan Room, 25, to stop on the M23 at Gatwick, West Sussex. They demanded cash before fleeing empty-handed.

#### Heart boy dies

Steven Priestman, 2, of Highbridge, Somerset, who underwent a "piggy-back" heart operation at Harefield hospital, died yesterday.

#### Carnival shots

Three people were shot by a man who fled after a disturbance at Birmingham International Carnival.

#### Plaid leader

Karl Davies, 30, head of BBC Wales parliamentary broadcasting unit, is the new chief executive of Plaid Cymru.

#### Gas alert

A gas leak caused evacuation of a hundred homes at Acton, west London.

#### Asian wins £5,000 for race sacking

AN AIRLINE was ordered by an industrial tribunal yesterday to pay more than £5,000 compensation for racial discrimination to an Asian employee it sacked.

Ranjit Jassal, 27, lasted one week as a reservations agent with American Airlines before losing his job in September 1991. Mr Jassal told the tribunal that he began work at the company's booking office in Hounslow, west London, after successfully completing a three-week training course in Dallas, Texas. He was fired by William Pattison, the office manager.

"He told me I wasn't up to this kind of work," Mr Jassal said. "He didn't give me a chance to improve. After passing all those exams I thought I was right in there. I was the only Asian on the course and I passed all the exams and aptitude tests."

"When I started work I thought I was doing well, if not better, than my white colleagues. I was very surprised when I was sacked. So were a lot of other people. It took me a while to get over it. They made my life hell because I didn't find work for eight months."

Marjorie Don, the tribunal chairwoman, ruled that Mr Jassal had been the victim of racial discrimination and awarded him £2,000 compensation and £3,332 in lost earnings at the hearing at Woburn Place, central London, which the airline did not attend.

## Brummie puts the accent on Cornish

By John Vincent

A RETIRED teacher with a Brummie accent is being hailed as one of the saviours of the Cornish language, which is enjoying a revival.

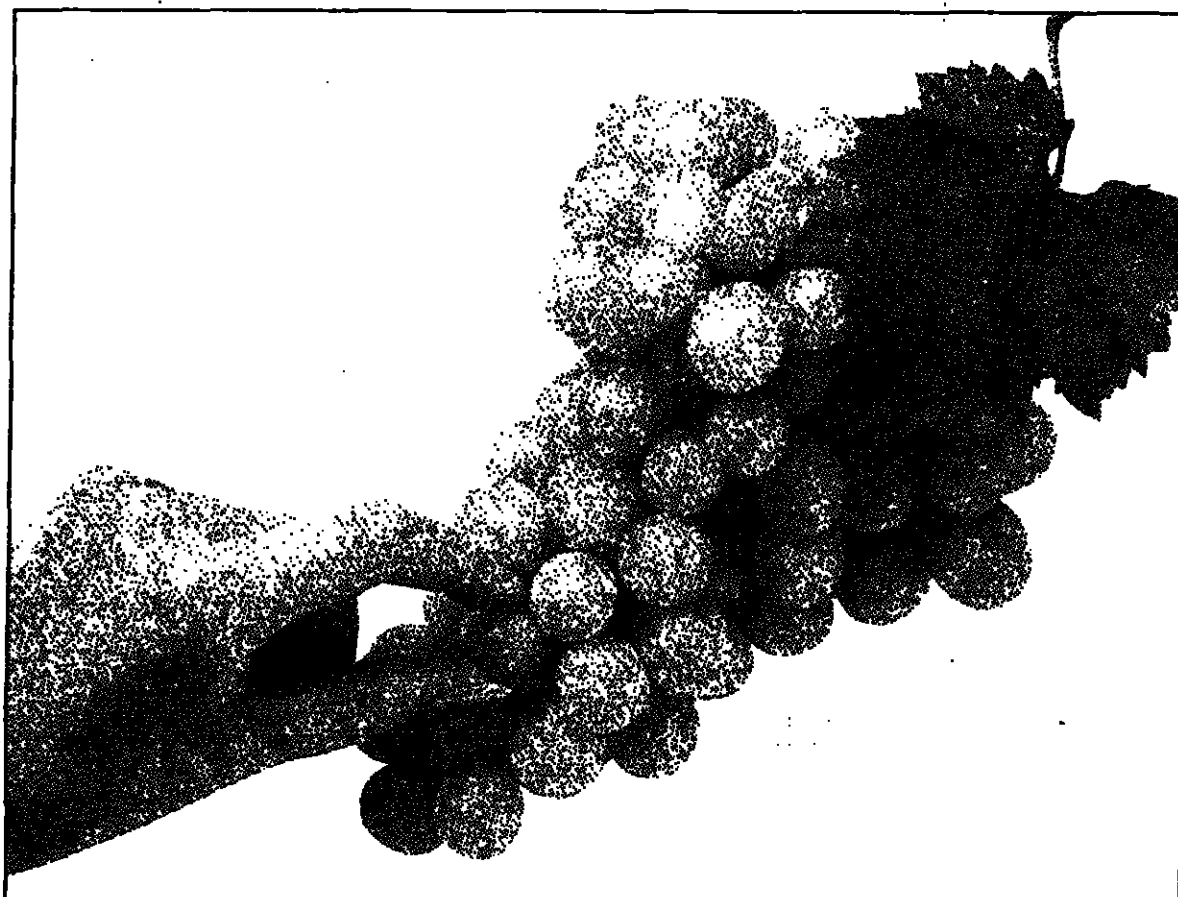
Ray Edwards, 67, born and bred in Birmingham, started to learn Cornish when he visited the county in 1980 after retiring from teaching French and Spanish. He mastered the complexities of the ancient tongue in just two years and later, from his home in Sutton Coldfield, launched worldwide correspondence courses.

Mr Edwards has been made a bard of the Cornish Gorsedd, a cultural festival, for his contribution to furthering the language, which became virtually extinct in the late 1700s. He will soon receive a medal

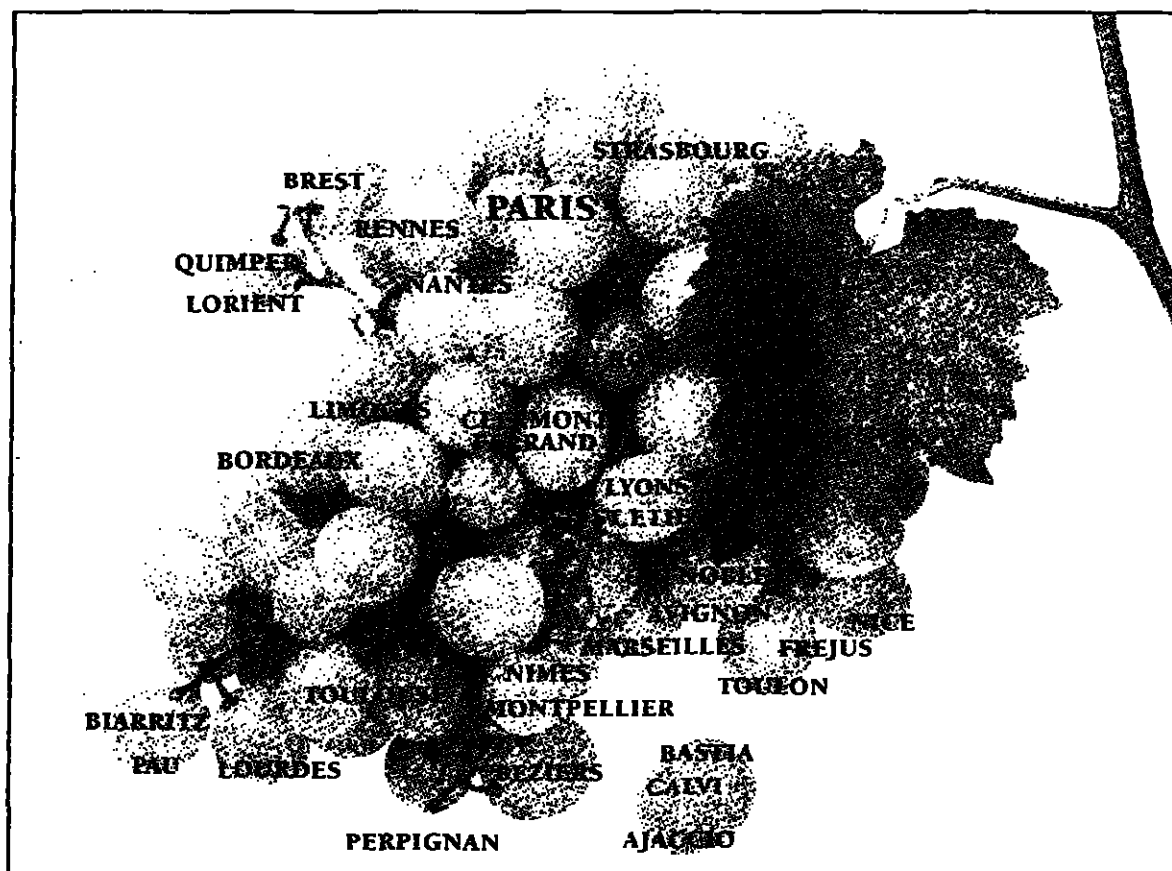
from the London Cornish Association.

Nearly 200 students from around the world have enrolled in Mr Edwards's courses. He said yesterday: "Interest in Cornish is growing. Running these courses is a full-time hobby. People find it a bit unusual that I'm a Brummie—but they are too polite to laugh."

Traditionally, the last native of Cornwall known to speak only Cornish was Dolly Pentreath, of Mousehole near Penzance, who died in 1777. Mr Edwards said the number of Cornish speakers, ranging from those with a basic knowledge to the fluent, had risen from only a few dozen at the end of the second world war to about a thousand.



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The Chancellor, not the prime minister, is the man to invigorate the party, a special Times panel says

## Tory faithful pin hopes on Clarke

BY ARTHUR LEATHLEY

KENNETH Clarke, rather than John Major, holds the key to lifting Tory morale and electoral appeal, according to party officials, anxiously awaiting the annual conference next month.

Conservative association chairmen on a special panel to *The Times* see Mr Clarke's first conference performance as Chancellor as potentially critical, to cool the row over VAT on domestic fuel and repairs of tax rises.

But there is scant hope of celebration among the panel of four chairmen, who will feature in *The Times* during the conference as a guide to the rank-and-file mood.

Stephen Pugsley, chairman of Taunton Conservative Association, Somerset, says: "It is important that Kenneth Clarke can put across a message which is going to help unite the party. I am less hopeful that that message will come from John Major, although I think he should continue as leader."

Most of the panel are resigned to intense argument,

### CONFERENCE COUNTDOWN



particularly in the economy and law and order debates. But each is anxious that the Blackpool conference does not degenerate into a personality battle. The adulation last year of Lord Tebbit and Baroness Thatcher is seen as unconstructive by some of them.

Mr Clarke, and other cabinet ministers such as Michael Howard, home secretary, and Peter Lilley, social security secretary, will need to offer more action than rhetoric to win the standing ovation accorded to Lord Tebbit after his denunciation of the Maastricht treaty. "Something very firm and definite has to be promised on law and order, the economy and addressing

the issue of compensation to help people pay VAT on fuel," says Phil Winter, chairman of Orpington Conservative Association, southeast London.

"I don't think the conference will be dominated by personalities, but Michael Howard in particular has to do more than promise solutions. Especially in the South East, members want to see that victims of crime, and not the criminal, are looked after."

The panel is nervous that the prime minister may fail to invigorate the depressed rank-and-file. Some remember with disappointment his speech last year, which included quips about the lack of toilet facilities on motorways. Peter Lewis, chairman of Loughborough association, Leicestershire, says: "We mustn't have another speech about motorway services. It has to go to the core of Conservative values. I'm not certain that John Major can do it."

Margaret Bates, chairman of Batley and Spenningside Conservative Association, is concerned that the party will fail to remedy its ills in time for a general election. Her West Yorkshire constitu-



Margaret Bates, chairman of Batley and Spenningside Conservative Association, at her office. She says the government must listen to the public

ency, which has strong links with the coal industry, has not forgiven the government for its plans, announced within days of the last conference, to close 30 mines. "People do not forget quickly and it has made people more critical."

The VAT issue has simply

added to a lack of trust. If the government does not listen to the people concerned, I am very fearful for our party if we were in an election next year."

The panel urged ministers to listen to the public, particularly Mr Howard, who will attempt to steer a series of

substantial legislative changes on policing, prisons and criminal justice. Mrs Bates said: "He must start listening to the people, as must the entire government, otherwise they will simply get it wrong again."

Mr Pugsley voices a com-

monly held panel view about the need to regroup around Tory strengths. "We have got to reassert the bedrock principles which unite the party — law and order, freedom for the individual, freedom of ownership of property." But he is more optimistic than the other

chairmen. "I think the Conservatives in the country, particularly in Taunton, are behind what the government is trying to do."

"I believe that was the case even at last year's conference, which I don't think reflected outside views."

## Labour left attacks soundbite politics

BY NICHOLAS WOOD, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour left was rocked by a new dispute last night after one of its leading members launched a bitter attack on John Smith and his modernising allies in the shadow cabinet.

Per Hain, secretary of the Tribune Group of 100 Labour MPs, warned Mr Smith of a near-terminal collapse in activist morale, demanded a radical overhaul of economic policy and predicted that Labour would lose the next election unless it abandoned "soundbite" politics.

By George Howarth, the group's chairman, disowned Mr Hain's criticisms of the party leadership set out in a 44-page pamphlet. He said



Hain: "Modernisation has not worked"

they were "ill-timed, misguided and mischievous" and did not represent the group's view. Mr Howarth, MP for Knowsley North, said Mr Hain, MP for Neath, should win the agreement of his colleagues before publishing anything purporting to come from them.

The row overshadowed publication of Mr Hain's pamphlet, but could not conceal the wider division in Labour's ranks between those such as Gordon Brown, the shadow Chancellor, trying to rid Labour of its "tax and spend" image and leftwingers such as Mr Hain and Bryan Gould pressing for radical

socialist policies. The battle between the modernisers and the traditionalists will flare again at the party conference in Brighton this month.

Mr Hain said tax relief on mortgages and pensions should be phased out and people earning over £50,000 a year should pay higher taxes. Arguing that Labour's economic policies lacked credibility, he said revenue from higher taxes and borrowing should be pumped into a £20 billion programme of economic expansion to boost investment in skills, infrastructure and manufacturing.

"The choice is between borrowing to finance the dole queue or borrowing to invest. The alternative is to slash public expenditure on a scale that the Tories are having to consider but which, presumably, Labour could never tolerate and which would in any case be counter-productive."

Mr Hain criticised moves by modernisers such as Mr Brown and Tony Blair, the shadow home secretary, to distance the party from the unions. "The modernising agenda is one of ideological sanitisation, driven by the belief that Labour can only win if it gives the least offence to the most people."

"Modernisation has not worked. The lack of public trust in Labour... springs from the fact that the electorate do not know what Labour stands for any more. People know what Labour is against, but not what it is for."

"They know key policies like unilateralism, public ownership and trade union rights have been ditched. They hear that Labour is no longer the party of collectivism. But beyond this, they sense that the glitz, the televisual smile and soundbite conceal a vacuum."

The spectacle of Labour leaders wriggling awkwardly and dodging questions about important policies further undermined public confidence, he said.

□ *Wharfedale* (Tribune, 308 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8DY; £3)

## Cook challenges bankers on loan

BY ROBERT MORGAN, POLITICAL STAFF

THE Royal Bank of Scotland should justify its overdraft arrangements with the Conservative party or change them, Robin Cook, Labour's trade and industry spokesman, claimed yesterday.

Accounts suggest that the party, said to have an overdraft of £14 million, is charged a low rate of interest on the debt by the bank.

Mr Cook said he had written to Lord Younger of Fyfe, the bank's chairman and a former Tory cabinet minister, saying he and other clients "would be concerned if the royal bank were to treat the Conservative party on more favourable terms than would apply in any other commercial transaction".

He said that in the four years since Lord Younger

had become the bank's chairman, the Tories' overdraft had increased sevenfold and was running at nearly twice the party's income. The Tories had made a trading loss in each of the years in which its overdraft had been increased, Mr Cook said. "If it were a commercial company the royal bank would shut it down as insolvent."

He said that the bank's directors were "failing to treat the Conservative account with the same prudence and the same commercial standards that they would expect of a competent branch manager."

The bank said last night it was not giving the party preferential treatment. "We are not subsidising any of our consumers," it said.

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# Fear of Islamic fundamentalism spurred search for deal



Sadat agreed unilateral settlement with Israel

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER  
IN CAIRO

THE collapse of communism, the Gulf war and the spread of Islamic fundamentalism were the key elements behind yesterday's epoch-making deal between Israel and the PLO.

As with the only other peace accord between Arabs and Jews, the 1979 Egypt-Israel treaty, the catalyst was provided by the courage of two men. On this occasion it was Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister, who felt the breath of the right-wing opposition on his neck, and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, who agreed to swallow many of his central beliefs.

On the Arab side, the demise of the Soviet empire removed the superpower that had championed, armed and financed the Arab cause

against Israel and the West since the 1950s. It became obvious that victory over Israel was no longer a military option and even President Assad of Syria was forced to abandon his prized goal of military parity with Jerusalem.

In 1991 the defeat of Iraq by the United States-led coalition shattered the last dreams of Arab military power. It also broke the mould of Arab alliances and fatally weakened the PLO by depriving it of the Gulf Arab petrodollars that had been its lifeblood.

The growing diplomatic strength of Egypt, readmitted to the Arab fold after years in the wilderness as a result of its unilateral peace with Israel, accelerated the trend towards moderation. Egyptian diplo-

mats worked behind the scenes and aides of Mr Arafat prepared for coexistence with Israel and a resurrection of the autonomy plan first mooted at Camp David.

The fall of communism also weakened Israel by removing the danger that renewed conflict in the Middle East could spark a third world war. Western attention was diverted to the horrors of former Yugoslavia and Israel lost its special value as a Western bulwark against communism.

As these strategic realities began to sink in, Israel awoke to a new threat: Islamic fundamentalism, whose leaders believe the Jews must still be driven into the sea. With the spectre of a rearmoured Iran striving towards nuclear capability

and with Sudan, its satellite, fomenting the spread of Islamic militancy, moderate Arabs and Israel's Labour Party found a common cause.

Iran, ruled by Islamic revolutionaries since 1979, began a massive rearmament programme after the end of its eight-year war with Iraq in 1988. Islamic militants took power in Sudan in 1989, and in the same year won a convincing number of seats in the Jordanian parliament. In 1991 they were on the way to taking power in Algeria before a coup terminated their electoral success. For the past year they have mounted an escalating campaign against the Egyptian government.

Iranian-backed Hezbollah guerrillas bounded Israeli troops in the border zone of south Lebanon and above all, Islamic groups swept to

popularity in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank with knife and gun attacks on Israelis, combined with welfare work and an implacable ideology of rejection.

Egyptian officials believe that President Mubarak helped push the "Gaza-Jericho first" scheme to both sides. The upsurge of Islamic terrorism in Egypt and the threat of a domino effect in the region removed complacency. "The fact that fundamentalism is on the rise provided this sense of urgency," an Israeli official said.

He said that Labour, which took power from Likud in July 1992, realised that if peace talks dragged on for years, Israel could be facing fundamentalist powers with long-range missiles and even nuclear weapons.

"At that time, we would have to rethink our entire policy, so we

thought we had better achieve now whatever is achievable now."

According to senior PLO sources, Mr Arafat's decision to accept the plan came out of his conviction that the acquisition of even a small piece of territory will build up an unstoppable momentum in favour of the Palestinians getting what he regards as justice. "We were facing problems every step," explained Nabil Shaath, a PLO official closely associated with the accord. "Although the Israelis have occupied our land, most of the world sympathises with them."

In Washington yesterday, Mr Arafat was gambling that his sympathies will now even out. However, in the final analysis, it is only huge inflows of development aid that will enable the PLO to provide the tangible evidence of progress to silence the rejectionists.

Jubilation overflows in Jerusalem but feelings of anger and hope divide Arab world

## Revellers and protesters take to the streets

From Richard Boeston  
in Jerusalem  
and Christopher Walker  
FOR once in its tragic history of conflict, Jerusalem yesterday lived up to its name as "city of peace" after Arabs and Jews watched in awe the Israeli-PLO signing ceremony in Washington and then celebrated into the night.

In an atmosphere rarely witnessed in the holy capital, thousands of Palestinians paraded through the streets on foot and in cars waving a sea of red, white, black and green flags, the Palestinian national colours, which until two weeks ago were banned under Israeli law.

"I have not been able to

### REACTION

sleep for the past four nights because of the street celebrations," said Nabil Feidy, a money-changer on east Jerusalem's main Saladin Street. "I am very happy that they shook hands and signed a treaty. It is only a first step, but I am optimistic it will work out in the end."

Similar victory parades took place throughout the occupied territories yesterday, notably in the normally sleepy town of Jericho, which under the agreement signed yesterday will be handed over to Palestinian authority first and may become the seat of government for Yasser Arafat.

"It is a sweet feeling of freedom," declared Mohammed Hanawi, among hundreds of chanting and dancing Palestinians, beneath a billboard-size portrait of their leader. As in Jerusalem, Israeli authorities, who will soon dismantle and withdraw their administration from Jericho, looked on but did not interfere. On the Israeli side the



Mr Clinton and parties to the pact: from left, Shimon Peres, Andrei Kozyrev, Russian foreign minister, Yitzhak Rabin, Yasser Arafat, Warren Christopher, PLO deputy chief Mahmoud Abbas

celebrations were more subdued, but the sense of expectancy no less powerful. Many residential streets were deserted as entire families watched the live coverage from Washington.

"It is the first time I feel comfortable about my son Yishay going into the army," said Avraham Kushner, a Jerusalem businessman, whose teenage son will soon receive his call-up papers for military service. "After this, no

one will be able to say that Israel did not give peace a chance in the Middle East."

On the other hand, radical Arab opposition to the agreement showed no sign of letting up. Five anti-Arafat demonstrators were shot dead by government troops in Lebanon and 33 wounded as hundreds of pro-Iranian militants and Palestinians demonstrated their disagreement.

Shariq al-Hout, the veteran PLO representative in Leba-

non and one of five members of its ruling executive committee who resigned over yesterday's deal, said as he watched Lebanese troops deploying outside his Beirut home: "I am mixed up, sad and furious about the agreement. I fear division between Palestinians and I fear civil war. Already there are clashes in the occupied territories and in the camps in Lebanon."

Palestinian opponents of the limited autonomy deal also

marched in refugee camps in Syria and Jordan.

However, opinion polls published yesterday showed large support for the agreement from Israelis and Palestinians. One showed 62 per cent of Israelis in favour of the "Gaza-Jericho first" option, while another survey, conducted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip among Palestinians, revealed nearly 65 per cent support for the deal.

Nevertheless, opponents to

the agreement also made their attitudes clear. In Gaza and in some West Bank towns, a ten-point rejectionist front imposed a half-day general strike against the accord in the morning, but agreed a truce with Arafat supporters to allow the pro-peace celebrations to take place in the afternoon and evening.

Israeli right-wing leaders and representatives of the 120,000 Jewish settlers living in the occupied territories

predicted that the deal would only drag the Jewish state into renewed conflict.

Israel's president, Ezer Weizman, managed to sum up the mood for most factions in both communities when he stated: "I think it was Cromwell who said, trust the lord and keep your powder dry."

Historic handshake, page 1.  
Chaim Herzog, diary, page 18.  
Peter Brook, page 19.  
Leading article, page 19.

### WHAT THEY SAID

The children of Abraham, the descendants of Isaac and Ishmael, have embarked together on a bold journey. Together, today, with all our hearts and all our souls, we bid them shalom, salaam, peace.

President Clinton

We say to you (the Palestinians) today in a loud and clear voice, enough of the blood and tears. Enough.

Yitzhak Rabin  
prime minister of Israel

What we are doing today is more than signing an agreement, it is a revolution... As our wars have been long, so must our healing be swift... We are trying to get rid of a poisonous past and return to a land of milk and honey.

Shimon Peres  
Israeli foreign minister

It is not easy for the families of the victims of the wars, violence, terror, whose pain will never heal; for the many thousands who defended our lives in their own and have even sacrificed their lives for our own. For them, this ceremony has come too late.

Mr Rabin

We will need more courage and determination to continue the course of building co-existence and peace between us... Our two peoples are awaiting this historic hope and want to give peace a real chance.

Yasser Arafat  
PLO chairman

I am mixed up, sad and furious about the agreement. I fear division between Palestinians and fear civil war.

Shariq al-Hout  
ex-PLO official

I feel that Israel will never be the same again. I think it was Cromwell who said, "Trust the Lord and keep your powder dry."

Ezer Weizman  
president of Israel

Let us today pay tribute to the leaders who had the courage to lead their people toward peace, away from the scars of battle and losses of the past toward a brighter tomorrow.

Mr Clinton

## Text changed after last-minute dispute

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

LAST-MINUTE disputes over the wording of the peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation resulted in a small but significant change in the text just before the document was signed yesterday.

A White House official said that in a Blue Room reception just before the signing ceremony, the word "Palestinian" was changed to "PLO" in the preamble to the agreement.

Another administration official said the same change was made in other parts of the agreement as well. Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, demanded that the wording be changed so that it referred to the Palestine Liberation Organisation instead of the Palestinian delegation.

The change was written in by Martin Indyk, a National Security Council official. Earlier, a Norwegian peace negotiator said efforts to change the text had failed.

The declaration of principles on Palestinian self-rule envisages a ten-month timetable leading up to elections for a Palestinian council.

The council will run the West Bank and Gaza Strip for an interim period of five years, during which Israel and the Palestinians will negotiate a permanent peace settlement.

As soon as the declaration of principles is signed, Israel and the Palestinians will start negotiating details of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The declaration officially

### DECLARATION

comprise Palestine Liberation Organisation fighters from outside the West Bank and Gaza.

Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee formed.

Israeli-Palestinian Economic Co-operation Committee established to work on: water, electricity, energy, finance, transport and communications including Gaza sea port, trade, industry, labour relations, training, environmental protection, and the media; an internationally supported economic development programme for the West Bank and Gaza, and a regional economic development programme.

Jordan and Egypt are invited to join the continuing committee to decide on procedures for the admission of Palestinians displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967 (estimated at about 800,000 people including dependents) and measures to

prevent "disruption and disorder".

December 13 1993: Israel and Palestinians sign an agreement on Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip and Jericho area and the detailed arrangements for Palestinian control of the two areas.

Israelis immediately begin their withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.

The five-year interim period of Palestinian self-rule officially begins.

April 13, 1994: Latest date for Israelis to complete withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.

July 13, 1994: Latest date for elections for Palestinian Council. An interim agreement reached by then will specify the council's structure and powers, including its executive and legislative authority, arrangements for transfer of authority to the council, and details of independent judicial organs.

Palestinians from East Jerusalem will be able to vote and perhaps run in the elections.

Israeli military forces, already withdrawn from Gaza and Jericho, will redeploy outside populated areas in the rest of the West Bank by the end of the elections at the latest. Israeli forces will remain responsible for security of Israeli settlers.

Israeli military government; withdrawn and civil administration dissolved.

December 13, 1995: Latest date for talks to start on permanent settlement.

December 13, 1998: Permanent settlement takes effect.

## Former pariah turns the tide of American public opinion

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER  
IN WASHINGTON

### YASSIR ARAFAT

YASSIR Arafat, an international pariah and terrorist leader for almost all his adult life, revelled yesterday in his new role as international statesman and Washington's man of the hour.

His first visit to the American capital was marked by a series of events unimaginable a few days ago. On Sunday night he was visited at his hotel by Jimmy Carter and George Bush, former presidents. Yesterday morning he breakfasted with World Bank officials and was greeted at the White House by President Clinton before appearing on the same stage as Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister. In the afternoon he was received at the State Department by Warren Christopher,

the Secretary of State. Last night he received the ultimate American accolade: an appearance on the *Larry King Live* show.

This is a man who was banned from American territory for nearly 20 years, a man linked irrevocably in the public mind with such horrors as the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics, whose only previous visit to the United States was in 1974 when he addressed the UN General Assembly in his combat fatigues and with a gun holster on his hip.

This time Mr Arafat is being a model of propriety and dignity as he wages the battle for that most fickle of commodities, American public opinion. He boarded his

plane in Tunis wearing his combat fatigues. Arab head-dress and pistol but emerged at Andrews air force base in an olive-green military-style uniform minus sidearms. He wore the same uniform for yesterday's ceremony.

Mr Arafat for the first time allowed American reporters and television crews to fly with him and gave them interviews. Big and largely sympathetic profiles of the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman have been plastered across America's newspapers. His wife Suha and family have been made available to the media and CNN cameras were even invited to Mr Arafat's Tunis home.

Mr Arafat had boarded his

plane in Tunis looking shattered by at least six days of gruelling meetings in which he has sold his secret peace accord to the PLO's top leadership, but his exhaustion was quickly banished by the sheer elation of the moment. In the small hours of yesterday morning, after his meetings with Mr Bush, Mr Carter and Jesse Jackson, the civil rights leader, Mr Arafat was still on the go, appearing in the lobby of his luxury Georgetown hotel to greet scores of delirious Palestinian supporters.

In 1974 Mr Arafat was barred from leaving New York and allowed in for the minimum period possible. This time his visa is open-ended, and he is not hurrying back. Today he hopes to seal his new stature in America by addressing Washington's National Press Club.

## Young rebel stands by her man

BY DAVID ADAMS



Suha Arafat rejects the role of ceremonial wife

AS YASSIR Arafat appeared on the White House lawn yesterday, at home in Tunis his wife Suha watched CNN and recalled her schooldays when she hurled stones at Israeli soldiers.

"I was holding the photo of my husband in one hand and throwing stones with the other. I never imagined that destiny would make us a couple and I would see him at the White House," she said.

Palestine's first lady - 30-year-old Suha Tawil Arafat - is confident that yesterday's historic autonomy agreement is a major step on the road to full Palestinian self-determination.

"I hope it will have a happy

ending. My husband would not have done it if he wasn't sure of that," she said. "He's a man of great vision, a historical figure who understands the needs of his people."

Mrs Arafat was invited to the White House ceremony but decided to stay at home. "I refused to be only Mrs Arafat. I am not a ceremonial lady cutting ribbons for expositions. I will not be this image," she said.

She grew up in the West Bank town of Ramallah. Her mother, a leading Palestinian nationalist, wrote a critically acclaimed book, *My Home, My Prison*, after Israeli authorities placed her under house arrest.

Mrs Arafat first met her husband in Jordan in 1983 in 1987, after she gained a Masters degree in economic and political science from the Sorbonne in Paris, and worked for the PLO chairman as his chief assistant and as an economic adviser. They were married in July 1991.

Some critics said the marriage had more to do with politics than love. But Mrs Arafat said: "It was chemistry. You don't ask why and when and where. It just happens. He's a very charming man. He attracted me with his charm. I think he needed something more in his life. All great leaders need someone special to support them."



## **Palestinians shape policy for a better life after transfer of power** **PLO braced for burden of governing**

sealed off the occupied territory in March. Israeli authorities say they are confident that powers can be handed over smoothly. "Suddenly they will have to collect taxes for the first time and we will teach them how to do that," Hanan Rubin, for the military administration, said.

Money will be co-ordinated by the European Community, which has already invited Israel and the PLO to Brussels to discuss methods of support. Individual nations will also offer training for specific projects; Britain, for example, has said it will help train a Palestinian police force.

rates are maintained, Gaza's population could double within 17 years.

The Gazan economy has been devastated by 26 years of Israeli economic restrictions and almost six years of strikes and Israeli-imposed curfews that have accompanied the intifada. A year ago, before Yitzhak Rabin cut the number of Israeli soldiers working in Gaza, only 27 per cent of adult males held a permanent job.

Industry is practically nonexistent in Gaza, which is dependent on Israel for raw materials and markets. The largest industrial concern is the soft drinks factory owned by Ahmad Yazji, an adviser to the Palestinian peace talks team, which employs just 75

While the right can be expected to exploit the public's genuine security concerns, Likud has failed to offer a convincing alternative of how it would achieve peace. Its cause has also been damaged by reports that at least two of its MPs will not vote against the accord when it comes before the Knesset later this month.

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for 3 nights

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# Republican Keating prepares to storm the Queen's castle



Keating: famously uneasy with royal protocol

FROM JOANNA PITMAN  
IN SYDNEY

PAUL Keating, Australia's Labor prime minister, will confront the Queen next weekend at Balmoral with a blunt message: she is no longer wanted as head of state.

Mr Keating, committed to severing sovereign ties with Britain and turning Australia into a republic by 2000, is known at home as a bludgeoning political streetfighter with a turn of phrase caustic enough to tear a hole in a can of Foster's. His unease with royal protocol is famous after he laid a guiding hand on the Queen's waist during a Canberra

■ The battle lines have been drawn. Many Australians do not share their prime minister's eagerness to cut loose from Britain's monarchy

reception and was savaged by British tabloids, which labelled him the Lizard of Oz.

Mr Keating believes Australians yearn to be represented by a resident head of state. The Queen's visit to Australia last year was overshadowed by latent republican fervour. But it is still questionable whether the prime minister's eagerness to cut free from Britain's apron strings is shared by most Australians.

The battle lines have been drawn. In the blue corner are the monarchists, represented by many opposition Liberal Party MPs and most volubly by members of the Returned Servicemen's League, a 250,000-strong band of ex-servicemen known by postwar (and republican-leaning) generations as "the old Diggers". In the red corner are the republicans, represented among others by the Republican Advisory Committee, a

body appointed by the prime minister. The panel has analysed possibilities for creating a republic and its report, due on October 5, is expected to generate more fevered debate.

At present, the discussion is mired in insult-trading. The more extreme monarchists claim that Australia will become a dictatorship if the Queen is no longer head of state, that republicans should be charged with treason and that the whole exercise is pommey-bashing at its worst. Republicans suggest that the monarchists are driven by political opportunism and are, in Mr Keating's words, "old fogies who tug the forelock to the British

establishment ... looking for MBEs and knighthoods".

"Cultural cringe" is Mr Keating's favoured phrase for a belief that British is better. But the phrase seems hardly applicable in Australia today. The cringe had cultural manifestations but its roots were social and historical. "There was an element of cap-doffing and a tendency to see Australia as an outpost of the empire," says Malcolm Turnbull, the lawyer in the *Spycatcher* case who is chairman of the republican committee. "Attitudes take a long time to die out, but I think it's over now."

Educated Australians no longer tend to defer to Britain as a source

of culture. Mass immigration from Asia and the Mediterranean has diluted Australia's Anglo-Celtic dominance from 90 per cent to 70 per cent of the population. Australia is still groping for a clear cultural identity, and republicans believe a home-grown head of state would help. The opposition remains adamant. "Would someone please shoot me the day before the republic is declared?" says Bruce Ruxton of the ex-servicemen's league.

Opinion polls on the subject are numerous and misleading, but nothing will be decided without a referendum. More sanguine republicans are predicting one in 1997 or 1998.

## Pretoria threatens referendum to save constitutional talks

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN CAPE TOWN

### Sweden lifts ban

Stockholm: Sweden yesterday dropped trade sanctions against South Africa, ending a six-year ban. The Scandinavian country is one of the few nations that had maintained comprehensive trade sanctions. The move was cleared by a foreign policy committee after the formation of a multi-racial transitional executive council at the constitutional talks in Johannesburg. Swedish investment is still prohibited but will probably resume next month. (Reuters, AP)

Under a last-minute compromise last week the government will be unable to uphold a refusal to obey the will of the council without support of at least one other main party. Inkatha or the Conservative Party, if either can be persuaded to take part, could be expected to support the government point of view against a combined attack by the African National Congress and its allies.

The government's legislative programme for the present special session of parliament will include bills to establish the transitional executive council and to set up an independent election commission, a media commission and a broadcasting commission to see fair play in government-owned institutions during the election campaign.

The ruling National Party controls all three of the houses of parliament, and the session may well only emphasise how far power has slipped from the parliamentary grasp. Real power now resides at the

World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, where the multi-party negotiators meet, and parliament must simply rubberstamp their decisions.

That will not prevent the right-wing Conservatives from doing all they can to hold up the legislation. There is also some fear that one or two of the more *verkrampde* members of the ruling party may take the opportunity to cross the floor and join the Conservative opposition.

Mr Meyer dismissed this possibility yesterday by saying that the operation of the transitional mechanisms will have to wait until the full constitutional package is approved by another parliamentary session next month or in November. Much negotiating still remains to be done.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, who is on what amounts to an election tour of the Cape Town area, said yesterday that his movement will call for the lifting of remaining economic sanctions against South Africa as soon as the legislation establishing the transitional executive council is passed. This means that sanctions are likely to be lifted by the end of next week, fulfilling a prophecy by Thabo Mbeki, new chairman of the ANC, who said last week that he expected sanctions to be lifted by the end of the month.

■ Johannesburg: The number of people killed in political violence in the townships of the East Witwatersrand outside Johannesburg since July 2, when a date was set for the first all-race election, passed the 1,000 mark last night. The figure was reached when police reported finding bodies of 12 people in Thokozani, Katlehong and Vosloorus townships.



A forlorn shopper with an empty bag walking past a mortar-damaged supermarket in Sarajevo yesterday. As the city's suffering worsened, the International Court of Justice in The Hague ordered Serbia and Bosnia to do everything in their power to prevent acts of genocide in Bosnia.

But violence flared up again when Serb separatist forces rained 150 shells on Karlovac, 30 miles south of Zagreb, the Croatian capital. Sarajevo radio reported that Croat fighters were continuing to blast Gornji Vakuf, west of Sarajevo, with machinegun and mortar fire. (Reuters)

## Pro-Peking tycoon buys Hong Kong newspaper

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKY  
IN HONG KONG

THE impending sale of the *South China Morning Post* group by The News Corporation to one of Peking's closest friends in South-East Asia has caused disquiet in the Hong Kong government and media circles.

Last night it was announced that the sale may be delayed because of questions by the takeover board of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

The prospective proprietor, who yesterday's *South China Morning Post* announced had taken possession of a 34.9 per cent interest in the SCMP group, is Robert Kuok Hock Nien, a 69-year-old Malaysian-born millionaire. Mr Kuok is one of 91 Peking-appointed advisers on Hong Kong affairs, who are regarded by China as patriotic and loyal.

Mr Kuok has extensive hotel and other interests in the colony and equally extensive ones in China, including construction of the huge China World Trade Centre in Peking.

The new proprietor has assumed the chairmanship of South China Morning Post Holdings, where his deputy chairman will be Roberto V. Ongpin, the partly Chinese former minister of trade and industry in the Philippines under Ferdinand Marcos, described here as "Mr Kuok's right-hand man".

The *South China Morning Post*, probably the leading English-language paper in East and South-East Asia, with a circulation of 110,000, made more than £50 million in profit this year, an increase of 10 per cent. It is generally supportive of Chris Patten, the governor, and carefully critical of Peking.

Deal goes ahead, page 26

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Clinton to bar farm rethink

Washington: America will oppose any European attempt to renegotiate last November's Blair House agreement on farm subsidies. President Clinton has said (Martin Fletcher writes).

His remarks, in an interview published in yesterday's *Washington Post*, came as a trio of top EC officials arrived in Washington to urge US "flexibility" to avert a French veto of the hard-won agreement. If the agreement collapses, the six-year-old Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade would again be in peril.

At July's Tokyo G7 summit Mr Clinton secured concessions from the Japanese on other issues which he hoped would permit the Uruguay Round's completion before a December 15 congressional deadline. The EC officials flew to Washington from a week of informal talks between EC foreign ministers in Belgium at which the French clearly impressed their fellow Europeans with the vehemence of their opposition to the accord. Gatt vital, page 24

### Kohl rejects far right

Berlin: Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, opened a year-long election campaign with his clearest rejection of neo-Nazis and ruled out any future coalition with the far right (Roger Boyes writes).

His Christian Democratic Union, he said, will fight the elections on the issues of law and order, the need for economic competitiveness and foreign policy. He believed he would continue to govern, after the October 1994 elections, in coalition with the Free Democrats.

### Laureate's plea

Bangkok: Rigoberta Menchu, the Guatemalan human rights activist who won the Nobel Peace Prize, arrives in Thailand today to call for freedom for dissidents in neighbouring Burma, including detained fellow laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. (Reuters)

### Jobs protest

Rome: Demonstrators blocked Italy's main north-south motorway near Florence in a jobs protest while others halted traffic near the southern port of Crotone, where laid-off workers have occupied a chemical plant. (Reuters)

### 747 lands in sea

Papeete: An Air France Boeing 747-400 overshot its runway and fell into the sea while landing in Tahiti on a flight from Paris, but all 270 on board were evacuated safely. Airport officials said. Witnesses reported problems with one of the engines. (AFP)

### Water cure

Johannesburg: A boy, 4, who used his water pistol to chase away a cobra, was rushed to a hospital near Nelspruit. In the eastern Transvaal, after the snake spat venom into his eyes. However, his tears flushed out the poison. (AFP)

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Patients killed, nurses wounded, as bullets hit wards during four-hour battle

## Somali gunmen force US troops to retreat

FROM SAM KILEY  
IN MOGADISHU

AMERICAN soldiers searching two hospital compounds in Mogadishu were driven off by Somali gunmen yesterday in fierce fighting that threatened to engulf the heavily fortified United States embassy.

Three patients were killed and three Somali nurses wounded when the Americans sent a hail of small-arms fire into a hospital, said doctors. Three of the 200 soldiers involved in the fighting, which lasted four hours, were injured. Militia casualties were unknown, but doctors at Benadir hospital said that ten bodies had been brought to them during the fighting.

Men from America's Quick Reaction

Force detained 50 alleged gunmen, but were forced to retreat from the Medina and Benadir hospitals under the protection of Turkish armoured vehicles and helicopter gunships.

The armour and Cobra helicopters fired almost constantly from their cannon and heavy machineguns to prevent the militia from breaching the walls around the hospital compound and rushing the American embassy across 200 yards of wasteland.

Shukri, one of the Somali militia who took part in the fighting, said that one of the main aims of the gunmen had been to capture an American soldier. "One was wounded and we were trying to get to him but the Americans fired tear gas and that drove us off," he said. Much of the

damage to the hospitals was caused by mortars fired by the militia loyal to General Muhammad Farrah Aidid, who has been on the run from the United Nations since June. The mortars were fired at the American soldiers but fell short, crashing through the roof of the hospital.

But the concrete walls on the south of Benadir looked like an Aertex shirt after the American assault. Every room on the 150-yard wing had been riddled with bullets, and most of the glass in the building was blown out.

Major David Stockwell said that at least two mortars had landed close to the American embassy offices, and that the "horrible noise" of the battle would normally have indicated higher casualty figures.

Initial reports among Somalis that eight Americans had been killed were received with delight by spectators.

Although many Somalis in south Mogadishu were euphoric, because they believed American soldiers had been killed, the mood on the streets was still ugly by sunset. General Aidid's Somali National Alliance warned all foreigners to stay off the streets and burning barricades stopped most traffic in the city.

Children "manning" one roadblock brandished long knives and thrust their arms into cars to steal anything they could get hold of. The *Times* driver had to shoot his way through another checkpoint to deliver film to an office less than a mile from the scene of the battle.

## Television's legal legend plays out his last drama

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

RAYMOND Burr, the actor, died yesterday after earning the television equivalent of immortality as Perry Mason, the crime-solving lawyer, and the wheelchair-bound detective Ironside.

Burr succumbed to cancer of the liver at his ranch overlooking the vineyards of northern California after a three-year struggle with the disease. He was 76. Friends said he spent his last days bedridden, watching television, on which he had spent his career. "He slipped away in his sleep," Charles Macaulay, his friend and fellow actor, said.

Burr became a household figure as Perry Mason, whose investigations invariably led to gripping courtroom dramas. The show

appeared weekly on CBS television for nine seasons from 1957 to 1966 and Burr received bags of letters from viewers asking for real legal advice. He returned as Perry Mason for a television film in 1985, earning the highest ratings for a small-screen film that year and prompting a series of comebacks in the role.

Despite an operation to remove a cancerous left kidney in February, he struggled to complete the latest Perry Mason in August, turning up on the set every day at 4am.

Born in Canada, he moved to his grandfather's small hotel in California as a child after his parents divorced. He dropped out of school and began working in a



Burr: received mail from viewers seeking legal advice

series of menial jobs, including travelling salesman, hotel manager, forest ranger and ranch hand.

Burr made his film debut in *San Quentin* and quickly

displayed an aptitude for playing villains because of his hulking presence - 6ft 3in - and glowering eyes. His most famous roles include the stalker of Natalie

Wood in *A Cry in the Night* and the murderer James Stewart sees from his apartment in *Rear Window*.

Burr's life was dogged by personal disaster. His first wife, Annette Sutherland, an actress, died when her plane was shot down by German fighters in 1943, and his third wife, Laura Morgan, died of cancer in 1955. His only child, Michael Evan Burr, died of leukaemia at the age of 10.

After the success of Perry Mason, Burr starred in *Ironside*, which ran from 1967 to 1975. The character, Ironside, had to use a wheelchair after being shot in the line of duty. Towards the end of his life, Burr found himself confined to a wheelchair.

Diary, page 18  
Obituary, page 21

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THE TIMES GUIDE TO VACANCIES IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

## How the Vacancies Service works

New universities may be experiencing a shortage of candidates, particularly in engineering and technology, but their older counterparts are still filling courses.

Liverpool University is the latest example. Degrees in all branches of engineering have been withdrawn from clearing since the weekend. However, many courses in the new universities are likely to have vacancies until the start of term.

All those listed still had vacancies yesterday. The codes following each university or college name are those appearing in the UCCA or PCAS handbook for 1993 entry. Where a figure appears in brackets, it gives the institution's estimate of the number of A-level

points required for entry.

Points are calculated on the normal UCCA scale, using a maximum of three A-levels. An A grade is worth ten points, B eight, C six, D four and E two. An A grade at AS-level counts as five points, B four, C three, D two and E one point.

A number of helpines are still operating. The official service, operated from Middlesex University, can be contacted for the rest of this week on 081 801 3000.

The Times listings are compiled from universities' own returns. Not all institutions are included because some provide information to the admissions bodies and official agencies only. Tomorrow we return to the arts and social sciences.

### AERONAUTICAL ENG

City: H420 (16), H412 (24), H400 (18)  
Cranfield (RMCS): H420 (14)  
Glasgow: H400 (14) H405 (14), H415 (14)  
London, Queen Mary & West: J5H4 (9)  
Manchester: H400 (22), H401 (22), H420 (22)  
Salford: H400 (12)

### AGRICULTURAL ENG

Cranfield (Silv): H330  
Newcastle: H330 (12)

### BUILDING

Bath: K224  
Liverpool: K240  
London, UC: K200 (12)  
Reading: K220 (14)  
Strathclyde: K220 (18)  
Ulster: K200 (14), K202 (12)

### CERAMICS

Leeds: J300 (12)

### CHEMICAL ENG

Bath: H800 (20)  
Bradford: H890, H893, H894, H800, H891, H892, H803  
Edinburgh: H800 (18)  
Exeter: H840  
Leeds: H800 (18), H862 (12), H859 (18), H850 (12)  
London, UC: H870 (20), H800 (20), H801 (20), H880 (20), H814 (20), H871 (20), H875 (20)  
Newcastle: H800 (18), H801 (18)

### CIVIL ENGINEERING

Bath: H201 (16)  
Bradford: H291 (10), H223 (4)  
City: H200 (12), H209 (20), H206 (12)  
Cranfield (RMCS): H200 (12)  
Dundee: H200 (12), H222 (12), H221 (12)  
Exeter: H201  
Glasgow: H200 (12), H2P6 (12)  
London, UC: H200 (22), H201 (18)  
Manchester: H200 (18), H201 (18), H210 (18)  
Queen Mary & West: H201 (14), H2N1 (10), H2R1 (12), H2R2 (12), H2R4 (12)  
Salford: H200 (10), H2T2 (10)  
Strathclyde: H2T2 (18), H200 (18)  
Ulster: H200 (18)  
UMIST: H201 (16), H220 (16), H225 (16), H2N8 (16)

### ELECTRICAL ELECTRONIC ENG

Bath: H580 (16), H620 (16), H755 (16)  
Birmingham: H556 (20)  
Bradford: H5M6 (10), H695 (12), H696 (10), H556 (12), H690 (12), H694, H605 (12), H606 (12), H691 (22), H692 (22), H693 (22), H559 (12)  
Bristol: H556 (14), H617 (14), H51P (14), H55Q (14), H5M6 (14), H5M7 (14), H5M8 (14)  
City: H6H5 (12), H6H6 (12), H556 (18), H610 (12)  
Cranfield (RMCS): H600 (14)  
Dundee: H556 (6)  
Edinburgh: H556 (18)  
Exeter: H556  
Glasgow: H55P (14), H536 (14), H616 (14), H6F3 (14), H556 (14)  
Hull: H694 (10), H611 (10), H621 (12), H631 (12), H651 (12), H6F3 (12), H556 (12)  
Keele: C146 (10), GH16 (12), FH65 (12), CH76 (12), FH16 (12), FH36 (12), HN61 (12), GH56 (12)  
Kent: H605 (14), H600 (8)  
Leeds: H600 (12), H6H5 (12)  
Leicester: H580  
London, Kings: H536 (18), H556 (18), H557 (18), H565 (18), H602 (18)  
Newcastle: H556 (8), H5M6 (8), H600 (8), H601 (8)  
Nottingham: H556, H6R2, H6R4, H6R2, H600, H6R6, H6R7, H6R8, H6R9  
Manchester: H556 (8), H5M6 (20), H55M8 (18), H580 (8), H560 (8), H601 (8), H611 (8), H605 (8), H603 (8), H606 (8), H535 (18), H7N1 (18)  
Queen Mary & West: H536 (16)  
Reading: H600 (14), H601 (10)  
Salford: H556 (8), H620 (8), H671 (14), H600 (8), H610 (8), H6N1 (16), H55P (16), H55Q (16), H556 (16), H5M6 (16)  
UMIST: H6R1 (18), H536 (18)  
UEA: H602 (12), H608 (10), H6N1 (12), H605 (28)  
Wales, Cardiff: H556 (14), H602

### ELECTRONICS

Birmingham: H601 (16)  
Dundee: FH36 (6), H5C6 (12), GHM6 (12), H616 (6), H6N1 (6), H556 (6), H559 (6)  
Edinburgh: H617 (18)  
Exeter: H600 (12), H601 (12), H605 (22), H630 (8)  
London, Kings: H602 (18), H610 (18), H611 (18), H621 (18), H536 (18)  
Newcastle: H617 (8), H616 (8)  
Ulster: H635 (18)  
Ulster: H616 (14), F245 (12), F240 (14)

### ENGINEERING

City: Y536 (14)  
Dundee: H200 (12), H300 (6), H616 (6), H6N1 (6), H536 (12), H2N1 (12), H2N7 (6)  
Edinburgh: H100 (18)  
Exeter: J220, J100, F905  
Leeds: H550 (12), H862 (12), H536 (18)  
Leicester: H106 (12), H101 (8), H100  
Loughborough: F380  
London, Imperial: JF52 (14), JF5F (18)  
London, UC: H130  
Manchester: H2K1 (18), H2KC (18), J940 (18), J941 (18)  
Queen Mary & West: H100 (10), H106 (10), H1F9 (10), H1N1 (10), H1R1 (10), H1R2 (10), H1R4 (10), J976 (6)  
Salford: H688 (8)  
Strathclyde: H1N1 (8)  
Reading: H100 (14), H101 (10)  
UMIST: H101 (18)  
Ulster: H110

### ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Bristol: H144, H145  
Cranfield (Silv): H555  
Hull: H594 (10)  
Leeds: H8F9 (18), H8FX (12), J1P9 (14)  
London, Imperial: H255  
Newcastle: H255 (12)  
Strathclyde: J972 (18)

### ENGINEERING AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Bradford: H893, H605 (10), H392 (12)  
Dundee: H2N1 (6), H2N2 (12), H6N1 (6)  
Queen Mary & West: H1N1 (10), H2N1 (10)  
Salford: H100

### GENERAL ENGINEERING

Durham: H100  
Exeter: H103  
Leicester: H100 (12)  
UMIST: H101 (18)

### INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Cranfield (RMCS): H631 (12), H630 (12), GNS1 (10)  
Hull: G560, G530, GH56  
Kent: H610 (8)  
London, Kings: G500 (18), G520 (18), G521 (18), G522 (18), G536 (18), G535 (18), G534 (18)  
GNSC (16)  
Salford: G5N1 (14), G5R1 (14), G5R2 (14), G5T4 (14)  
UMIST: G560 (14)

### MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

Bradford: H705 (8)  
Bristol: H780 (14), H7R1 (14), H7R2 (14), H7N1 (14)  
Dundee: H7N1 (6)  
Hull: H764 (10)  
Leeds: H780 (14), H781 (14), H782 (14)  
London, Kings: H710 (18)  
Loughborough: H780  
Manchester: H402 (22), H7N1 (18)  
Salford: H700 (8)  
Strathclyde: H780 (20), H1N9 (16)  
UMIST: H7N1 (24), H716 (20)  
Ulster: H780 (14)  
Wales, Cardiff: H716 (14)

### MARINE ENGINEERING

Glasgow: HJ36 (10)  
Glasgow: HJ36 (20), J645 (18)  
Strathclyde: J610 (20), J600 (20)

### MATERIALS-ENG. SCIENCE, TECH

Bristol: J520/J525, J5N1/J5NC, J200/J205  
Leeds: J500 (12)  
London, Imperial: JF52 (14), JF5F (18)  
Manchester: J220 (12)  
London, Queen Mary & West: J5H4 (8)  
UMIST: J220 (12), J289 (12), J560 (16), J5N1 (16), J5R2 (16), J5R1 (16), J5H6 (18)

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Bradford: H300 (8), H392 (8), H390 (8-12), H777 (10), H773 (10), H358 (12), H705 (18), H706 (10), H303 (4)  
City: H300 (12), H390 (24)  
Cranfield (RMCS): H300 (14)  
Dundee: H300 (6)  
Edinburgh: H300 (CCC)  
Exeter: H301  
Glasgow: H300 (12), H3H7 (12), H3H6 (12)  
Leeds: H3N1 (18), H300 (18)  
Leicester: H300 (12)  
London, UC: H300 (20), H340 (18), H301 (20)  
Loughborough: H300  
Manchester: H300 (18), H301 (18), H302 (18), H335 (18)  
Queen Mary & West: H200 (12), H320 (12), H3R1 (10), H3R2 (10), H3R4 (10), H3H6 (10)  
Reading: H300 (14), H301 (10)  
Salford: H300 (8)  
Strathclyde: H353 (22), H300 (18), H3H4 (18), H716 (20), H301 (20)  
UMIST: H335 (18), H300 (18)  
Wales, Cardiff: H700 (14)

### METALLURGY

Leeds: J200 (12)  
Manchester: J200 (12)  
Strathclyde: J200 (18)  
UMIST: J200 (12)

### MINERALS

Leeds: J200 (12), J122 (4)  
London, Imperial: H255 (20)

### MINING

Exeter: J100  
Leeds: J100 (12)  
London, Imperial: J100 (14)  
Nottingham: J100

### PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

London, Imperial: J171 (20)

### POLYMERS

Manchester: J447 (12)  
UMIST: J447 (12)

### SURVEYING: BUILDING

Reading: K260 (20)

### SURVEYING: QUANTITY

Bath: K280 (16)  
Reading: K280 (20)  
Ulster: K280 (18)

### TECHNOLOGIES

Bristol: NJ19, NJ1X, NJ1Y  
Exeter: F3N1 (8)  
Glasgow: H111 (8)

### TEXTILES

Leeds: N114 (14), J460 (12), J446 (12), W124 (16)  
UMIST: J4N1 (16), J4W2 (18), J4N2 (18), J4N3 (16), J4N4 (16), J4N5 (16), J4N6 (16), J4N7 (16), J4N8 (16)

### AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Coventry: H400  
Hertfordshire: H400, H408, H430, H438  
Humber: H400, H620  
Kingston: H400  
NE Wales Inst: H400 (2), H420 (2)  
Ulster: H400

### BUILDING/CONSTRUCTION

Buckinghamshire: K299  
Central Lancashire: K201, K260  
Coventry: H260, H272  
De Montfort: K214 (10), H200 (14)  
Dundee Inst: K250 (4)  
Glasgow: K200  
Glasgow Caledonian: K290  
Greenwich: K2N1  
Hertfordshire: K2C2  
Leeds: Y400, K201  
Leeds Metro: K250  
Middlesex: K2N1  
Nesle Coll: K200  
Nottingham Trent: K200  
Oxford Brookes: K200  
Plymouth: K100  
Robert Gordon: K100  
Sheffield Hallam: K472  
Southampton Inst: K252, K258  
South Bank: K252, K258, K202, K2R7  
Univ of W England: K200, K252  
Westminster: K236, K200, K472  
Wolverhampton: K248

### BUILDING SERVICES ENGINEERING

Coventry: K272  
Hertfordshire: K240, K248  
South Bank: K240

### BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Buckinghamshire: G562  
Central Lanc: GNS1  
Cheltenham & Gloucester: M6R5

### De Montfort G561

Greenwich: G932  
Goldsmith: Y400  
Kingston: G562  
Lancashire: G561  
London, Goldsmith: Y400  
Luton: Y400  
N London: Y100, G5N1  
Portsmouth: NG49  
Southampton Inst: G562, G568  
Suffolk: G562  
Teeside: G562

### CERAMICS

Staffordshire: F113, F133, F136, HJ36, J320, JG34, JG35  
Salford: H700 (8)  
Strathclyde: H780 (20), H1N9 (16)  
UMIST: H7N1 (24), H716 (20)  
Ulster: H780 (14)  
Wales, Cardiff: H716 (14)

### CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Glasgow: H800  
Huddersfield: F1H8  
South Bank: H800, H808  
Teeside: H800

### CIVIL ENGINEERING

Brighton: H200 (12)  
Coventry: H260, H272, H208  
Dundee Inst: H200 (10)  
Glasgow: H200, H201  
Glasgow Caledonian: H200  
Greenwich: H200  
Hertfordshire: H200, H208  
Kingston: H200  
NE Wales Inst: H200 (2)  
Nottingham Trent: H208  
Oxford Brookes: H200  
Portsmouth: H200  
Sunderland: H201  
Teeside: H200  
Westminster: H200  
Wolverhampton: H2N8, H263, H2N1

### COMBINED STUDIES (ENGINEERING)

Coventry: H100  
De Montfort: Y400  
Derby: H719  
Hertfordshire: Y100  
Luton: Y400  
N London: Y100  
Teeside: H108

### COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Coventry: H620  
E London: H620  
Glasgow: H620  
Greenwich: H620  
Humber: H620  
N London: H62A, H620  
Nesle Coll: G560  
Nottingham Trent: H620  
Portsmouth: H620  
Robert Gordon: H620  
Salford: H620  
Staffordshire: H620, H628

### COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING

Buckinghamshire: H161  
Glasgow Caledonian: H161  
Sheffield Hallam: H161  
South Bank: H161  
Staffordshire: H110, H118, H161  
Wolverhampton: Y600 (CD), GW52

### COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

De Montfort: G500  
E London: H610  
Greenwich: H610, H620, G501, G500, G700, H610, H620  
Oxford Brookes: G501  
Robert Gordon: H610  
South Bank: H580  
Swansea Inst: H610  
Teeside: H611  
Univ of W England: G534  
Westminster: H611

### CONTROL ENGINEERING

E London: H610  
Westminster: H640

### DIGITAL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Luton: G532  
Sunderland: H611  
Univ of W England: H660

### EDUCATION

Goldsmith: E7W2  
Sheffield Hallam: E7W2

### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Brighton: H580 (4)  
Coventry: H580  
De Montfort: H580  
Dundee Inst: H500 (4), H580 (4)  
E London: H580  
Glasgow: H580, H58A  
Greenwich: H580, H588  
Hertfordshire: H580, H588  
Humber: H100  
Leeds Metro: H580  
NE Wales Inst: H580  
Nottingham Trent: H580, H588  
Portsmouth: H580  
Robert Gordon: H580, H581  
South Bank: H580, H588, H512  
Staffordshire: H501, H508, H500  
Sunderland: H580  
Teeside: H500

### ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Brighton: H580 (4)  
Central Lancashire: H600  
Coventry: H580  
De Montfort: H600  
Dundee Inst: H600, H580 (4)  
E London: H580  
Glasgow: H580, H600, H620, H58A  
Greenwich: H580, H588, H600  
Glasgow Caledonian: H600  
Hertfordshire: H580, H588  
Humber: H520  
Leeds Metro: H580  
Middlesex: H600  
NE Wales Inst: H580  
N London: H620  
Nottingham Trent: H611, H692, H580, H620  
Oxford Brookes: H580  
Plymouth: H603, H580  
Portsmouth: H611, H580  
Robert Gordon: H620, H610, H580, H581  
Sheffield Hallam: H660, H669  
South Bank: H580, H572  
Staffordshire: H600, H601, H608  
Sunderland: H580  
Swansea Inst: H600, H580  
Teeside: H600  
Univ of C England: H600, H608  
Univ of W England: H600  
Westminster: H600

### ELECTRONICS

Cardiff Inst: H601  
Central Lancashire: H690, H588  
Coventry: H640  
Dundee Inst: H680, F3H6  
Glasgow: H601, H6N1  
Gwent: H642 (4)

### Kingston: H603, H6G5

Middlesex: H6N1  
N London: H600  
Nottingham Trent: GH56  
Oxford Brookes: H600  
Plymouth: H6N1  
Southampton Inst: H6N1, H6NC  
Staffordshire: F116, F163, F166, GH46, GH56, GH36, H168  
Swansea Inst: J999  
Teeside: H780 (14), H6N61  
Westminster: W263

### ENERGY STUDIES

Coventry: H599, H199  
Glasgow: F799

### ENGINEERING

Bournemouth: H699  
Central Lancashire: H308  
De Montfort: H100  
Dundee Inst: H100  
Hertfordshire: H121  
Oxford Brookes: H100  
Plymouth: H390, H100, H101, H199  
Portsmouth: H100, H603, H770, F612, H108  
Robert Gordon: H611  
Salford Coll: H199 (10), H780, H611  
Sheffield Hallam: F399, H391, H999  
Southampton Inst: J950, J958  
South Bank: H770  
Univ of W England: H100, H1R2, H108

### ENGINEERING PRODUCT DESIGN

Sheffield Hallam: H161, H130  
South Bank: H770, H778  
Staffordshire: H778  
Sunderland: H7N1  
Swansea Inst: H770  
Teeside: H811  
Univ of C England: H770

### ENGINEERING SYSTEMS

Plymouth: H611  
Portsmouth: H603  
South Bank: H100, H108  
Wolverhampton: H660

### ENGINEERING WITH BUSINESS STUDIES

Bournemouth: H120  
Greenwich: H211  
Hertfordshire: H121, H128  
Portsmouth: H120  
Robert Gordon: H131  
Sheffield Hallam: H120  
Southampton Inst: H120, H128

### ENGINEERING WITH MODERN LANGUAGES

Univ of C England: H6R2

### ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Bath: Y400  
Brighton: H250 (12)  
Cheltenham: F901  
Dundee Inst: F910 (4)  
Middlesex: P950  
Portsmouth: H250  
Robert Gordon: F900  
Sunderland: H250

### FOOD TECHNOLOGY

South Bank: H810, H788

### FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Brighton: H108  
Central Lanc: H308  
Kingston: H108  
Univ of W England: H108

### INDUSTRIAL INF. TECHNOLOGY

Central Lancashire: G560  
De Montfort: H1H7  
Univ of C England: G568  
Westminster: H120

### INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

Nottingham Trent: N611, N618  
Sheffield Hallam: N611

### INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Buckinghamshire: G569  
Coventry: H610  
Derby: B995, G561  
E London: G561  
Glasgow: G561, G560  
Glasgow Caledonian: G561  
Greenwich: G561  
Luton: G582  
Nesle Coll: G599  
Plymouth: G562  
Sheffield Hallam: G561, G564  
Staffordshire: G561, G5R1







Starting today: Bamber Gascoigne's patriotic encyclopedia — and prizes worth £20,000 in our Great British Quiz

# This is Great Britain to a T

■ **BAMBER GASCOIGNE** has (he says) a hopeless memory, which is why he decided to compile his 635,000-word *Encyclopedia of Britain*, a scholarly repository of all things great and British. Readers of *The Times*, by contrast, are renowned for their excellent memories, which is why they are invited today to enter the Great British Quiz, based on the book.

■ The first extract from the book (below) deals with the letter T, including such quintessentially British institutions as the tabloid press, *The Taming of the Shrew* and Tarmac. Tomorrow's extract will deal with I; then will come M, E and S.

■ The extracts will not necessarily help with the quiz, though ownership of the book will be useful. It is published on September 24 and quiz entries must arrive by October 1. There will be 20 questions a day, 100 in all. Entry details will be given on Saturday.

**T**he *Tablet* Weekly newspaper launched in 1840 as a voice for Britain's \*Roman Catholic community; the first issue contained a letter from Daniel \*O'Connell welcoming this new "channel of communication". It was founded by a convert, Frederick Lucas, whose intention was to be radical in politics but traditional in religion—an approach still followed, in principle, by the 1990s *Tablet*.

best-known opening passages in the language: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness . . . The time that of the French Revolution, the cities are London and Paris. The story centres on Dr Manette, freed after 18 years of wrongful imprisonment in the Bastille; and on his daughter Lucie, married in London to the lawyer, Charles Darnay, but loved from afar by Sydney Carton. Her husband goes to France to rescue a family servant but is arrested and condemned to death. He is saved at the last moment when Carton, who luckily resembles him, takes his place on the scaffold. Carton's final thoughts end the book with a sentence almost as famous as the opening: "It is a far better rest that I go to than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest that I go to than I have ever known."

**Thomas Tallis (c.1505-85)** Composer and organist who was a leading member of the court musical establishment under four monarchs, from Henry VIII to Elizabeth I. He was the teacher of \*Byrd; from 1572 they shared the post of organist at the Chapel Royal, and in 1575 Elizabeth gave them a joint monopoly to publish music. His name is best known now to a wide public through Vaughan Williams' *Tallis on a Theme by Thomas Tallis*.

**tabloid press** Tabloid newspapers are those small enough to be sold with the entire front page visible, by contrast with the more weighty "broadsheet" papers which have a horizontal fold. The term is usually applied to the bottom end of the market (particularly the *Sun* and the *Star*) and so "tabloid journalism" has come to mean trivial stories of a titillating, sensational and often xenophobic nature. But the tabloid format is also used by the *Mail*, the *Express*, the *Mirror* and *Today*.

The word itself (a combination of tablet and alkaloid) was invented and registered in 1884 by Henry \*Wellcome as a trade name for a patent medicine in the form of a small compressed tablet. It was used figuratively 12 years later of the first popular newspaper, the *Daily \*Mail*, referring not to its shape (it was then a broadsheet) but to its short and pithy paragraphs ("all the news in the smallest space").

Taffy Nickname for a Welshman, deriving from the pronunciation in Wales of *Dafydd* (the Welsh version of David and one of the most common Welsh Christian names). From at least the 18C English children sang a nursery rhyme on St David's day to bait the Welsh, beginning:  
Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief,  
Taffy came to my house and stole a piece of beef.

**Take It From Here** (BBC 1947-58)  
Radio comedy series on the Light Programme, starring Jimmy Edwards, Dick Bentley and Joy Nichols. June Whitfield replaced Nichols in 1953, the first year of the series' most popular item — a comic soap opera, "The Glums", featuring the engaged couple Ron and Eth.

Fox Talbot (William Henry Fox Talbot, 1800-77) Pioneer photographer who in 1835 was the first to produce a successful negative: one of that summer's tiny paper negatives survives, showing an oriel window at Lacock Abbey (it is now in the Science Museum in London). By 1840 he had speeded up the negative-positive process, reducing exposure times and increasing the paper size. In 1841 he patented this kind of image (the basis of all subsequent photography). He coined the name of calotype (from *calo* derived from *callosus*, meaning "beautiful impression"). His book *The Pencil of Nature* (1844-6) was the first to be illustrated with photographs.

**A Tale of Two Cities** (1859, after monthly publication that year in *All the Year Round*) Novel by \*Dickens, with illustrations by \*Phiz which begins with one of the

**Tam o'Shanter** (1791) Poem by Robert Burns, telling the story of a drunken farmer who spends a drunken evening in a tavern on market day at "Ayr. Riding home on his grey mare Meg, he passes the church at "Alloway and sees witches dancing in it. He calls out to the only pretty one, wearing a "cutty sark" (a short shirt or shift), and to his terror she pursues him with all her cronies behind her. If he can reach the bridge over the Doon he will be safe, for witches will not cross a running stream. He is over just in time, but poor Meg is not entirely so. Her tail is still on the wrong side of the keystone, and Cutty Sark is left behind. Tam's only wretched bounty was a bobble in the centre, was a common headress in Scotland and has since become known as a tam o'shanter (from later illustrations to the poem, for Burns gives Tam only a "guide blue bonnet").

**Tanganyika A** \*mandated territory which was administered by Britain after World War I, having previously been German East Africa. Agreed spheres of influence in the late 19C had given this area to Germany and neighbouring Kenya to Britain. Julius Nyerere (b 1922)

became in 1961 the first prime minister of the newly independent Tanganyika and in 1964 the president of Tanzania, a post which he held until his resignation in 1985.

tanks Armoured chariots have long been familiar in war but an all-metal vehicle, moving on tracks and with the crew concealed inside, was not introduced until World War I. Such a design was proposed in Britain in the first months of the war, but the only politician to show an interest was Winston Churchill, who was then first lord of the Admiralty. As a result of this

accidental origin under naval auspices, tanks still have parts referred to as hull, turret and deck. The name itself was a result of the need for secrecy. Those working in the factory where the hull was developed were told that it was to be a mobile water carrier for Mesopotamia; so they called it the water tanks and the name stuck. Eleven tanks went into action at the "Somme mud" on 15 September 1916. They had little effect on this first occasion, and it was not until Cambrai in November 1917 that they were used in large numbers. They then proved how effective they were against the

most devastating weapon of that war, the machine gun.

**Tantallon Castle** (45km/28m E of Edinburgh) One of Scotland's most dramatically situated castles, perched on a promontory jutting into the sea opposite \*Bass Rock. A stronghold of the powerful and unruly Douglas family from the 14c, it was abandoned as a ruin after a siege in the 17c. Even so its crumbling red walls and towers still give a powerful and dramatic impression.

**La Tante Claire** (London SW3) One of only two restaurants in Britain to have three stars in the 1993 *Michelin Guide* (the other is the "Waterside Inn"). Its proprietor is Pierre Koffman (b 1948), a French chef who worked with Michel Roux at the Waterside Inn (1971-7) before opening La Tante Claire in 1978.

**Tanzania** Republic and member of the \*Commonwealth since 1964, when it was formed by the merging of two existing member states, \*Tanganyika and \*Zanzibar.

***Tarka the Otter* (1927)** Unsentimental story by Henry Williamson (1895-1977) about the life and death of an otter in Devon, which rapidly became a classic because of its closely observed realism. Tarka dies after being pursued for many hours by a hunt, but in a final underwater struggle he succeeds in killing one of the hounds.

**Tarmac** In the late 1980s one of Britain's largest companies, involved in roads, housing, and the manufacture of construction materials by the early 1990s, its market value had been much reduced by the recession in the building industry. The trade name dates back to a patent of 1902, taken out by Purnell Hooley (1860-1942), the county surveyor of Nottingham, for a road surface formed of tar mixed with iron slag — waste material from the blast furnaces of iron works. The general name tarmacadam had been previously used, since it had for various improvements.

\*McAdam's famous road surface by the addition of tar, but Hooley's method proved the most effective. He formed his company in 1903.

\* Asterisks indicate other entries.

● *Extracted from Bamber Gascoigne's Encyclopedia of Britain, published by Macmillan on September 24, price £29.95. © Bamber Gascoigne, 1993*

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1. In which year did a newspaper urge its readers to "thunder" in certain cause, thus acquiring its famous nickname?
2. In what event did Burmese feature prominently each year from 1969 to 1986?
3. Which group of six Dorset labourers included George and James Loveless?
4. Which great gallery was founded on sugar?
5. What was the name of the "tree" which stood where Edgeware Road joins Oxford Street?
6. Which disaster cost 90 lives on a Sabbath day and will be remembered for a very long time?
7. Which late-night Saturday show was produced in 1962-3 by Ned Sherrin?
8. Which rhyme for children by Jane Taylor, published in 1806, has remained a favourite?
9. Which British motor racing manager won the constructor's championship in 1971?

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10. In which international rescue service is Parker a chauffeur and Brains a stammering scientist?
11. In what context was Louise Brown the first?
12. Who built the cast-iron aqueduct which carries the Shropshire Union Canal over the valley of the Dee?
13. What name was later given to the type of hat worn by Little Billie?
14. Who has been the best-known resident of Farringford?
15. Who beat Mike Gregory in the Embassy world professional championship in 1992?
16. In which town is Ko-Ko the executioner?
17. Which squire commissions the schooner *Albatross* for an adventure?
18. What was the times six an unprecedented maximum in 1983?
19. What was moved after 1878 to Theobalds in Hertfordshire?
20. Who starred as the young Miss Brown in a film of 1944?

● *Extracted from Bamber Gascoigne's Encyclopedia of Britain, published by Macmillan on September 24, price £29.95. © Bamber Gascoigne, 1993*

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## Lynne Truss



These new attractants could be dangerous: pass me the foot spray

I still can't quite picture a pheromone. Despite a big feature in Saturday's Week-end section about the invention of a pheromone-type scent which, according to its makers, gets up your nose and makes you rampantly attracted to any lifeline sophisticated enough to manipulate a 15ml canister and squirt perfume behind its ears, the word itself — "pheromone" — somehow eludes me. It sounds like something technical from linguistics, possibly describing what happens to a pheromone stretched too far (a tortured vowel?). Given its allegedly startling effect on one's unsuspecting libido, however, I suppose the nearest thing to a pheromone is the bald orange spherical wrestler in Tango advertisements, who invisibly weaves his way through crowded streets and then, without warning, wallows someone on the cheeks.

For various reasons, not least the alarming prospect of everyday life promptly turning into a sit-com (improvident pheromone-users hilariously pursued by packs of yapping mongrels through shopping arcades; fairy queens comically waking up on flowery beds beside rude mechanics with donkeys' ears), one can only hope that the claims of the manufacturers are — in the vulgar but useful phrase — all mouth and trousers. How dare they interfere with the chemistry of sexual attraction? Imagine the chaos, the impact on natural selection, the Catholic priests resignedly plugging their hooters with wet plaster. Sophia Loren once said that sex-appeal is "50 per cent what you've got, and 50 per cent what people think you've got". In the context of the pheromone revolution, this pronouncement sounds both romantic and naïve. Sitting on a train reading *Heidi*, a girl might catch a whiff of pheromone from a passing would-be Lothario, look up in the wrong direction and instantly fall in love with a cello-case (the intrinsic sex-appeal of which, obviously, hovers around nil).

Personally, I have few fears of the pheromone. First, I have such a pitifully dull olfactory system that I could thread my way through any wild disordered pheromone party and emerge triumphant munching a biscuit and waving *Radio Times*. And second, I feel I am now committed to my personal method of sexual attraction, which admittedly never works, but which has the consolation of familiarity. It entails asking the chap about his wife and children, and getting him to describe his morning routine ("Who's first with the toothpaste, then?"). You'd be surprised at the effect on the emotional temperature. It's almost as good as talking animatedly about your athlete's foot or your habit of night-time drooling.

Even in a controlled environment, the pheromone seems a stupid idea. ("More coffee? Won't be a minute. Er, you haven't seen a little adviser anywhere?") I mean, it's the argument that applies to drugs: if you are having a good time, don't you want to make sure you are *really* having a good time? But the more significant point is that in the light of current sex-crime statistics, the quick-squirt pheromone is clearly the last thing we need — wafting irresponsibly up people's nostrils, triggering primitive impulses just for the hell of it. Those impulses seem to be doing all right without chemical assistance; in fact, what many members of society evidently and urgently require is not additional sensory stimulation, but (at the risk of controversy), the immediate reintroduction of punitive lobotomy, combined with the citizen's legal right to carry a cattle-prod.

This is all to suppose that the thing really works, of course; and that a sex-fixed public will start splashing it on all over in the manner of Henry Cooper. But whether it works or not, it should surely be nipped in the bud, and the obvious way to dissuade manufacturers is simply to point out the alarming scope for litigation. People will sue them, simple as that. "I would never have got involved with this woman, in fact, had I been in my right mind. I was tricked via my primitive nasal receptor into fancying a woman who not only talks incessantly about toe fungus, but seriously advocates cerebral mutilation in the fight against crime. I now claim compensation of half a million pounds." At which point the bald orange wrestler advances invisibly behind the unsuspecting pheromone manufacturer and wham! punches his lights out.

هكذا من الأنا

Peter Brooke 14/ix/93



## Good sport for cynics

The French football scandal only goes to prove that all sport, all the time and in all its manifestations, is crooked

I do not often find myself in the world of sport: I can be thrilled by, say, the Grand National and the FA Cup Final (I once went to the Derby, but found it most unexciting), and although my attention wanders rather quickly when watching tennis, I can see the real beauty of that sport. From my childhood I have supported two FA teams, though supported is a rather extravagant word for someone who has not seen them play for more than 20 years, and in any case I can no longer remember why I chose these: Millwall and Preston North End. Nevertheless, I always look in the *Sundays* to see how "my" teams are going.

Millwall — when their regular boot-gangs, playing at home, have finished knifing the passers-by and breaking all the shop-windows for miles around — have been doing well these last few years: they only just missed getting into what I still call the First Division, despite the flabby thing it now goes under. Preston (ah! we still, more than half a century, remember the Mutch penalty and the dramatic cry: "As God is my witness, the ball was in play") have been sliding down from division to division and will slide out of the game altogether if they don't — well, I was going to say if they don't pull their socks up, but I am afraid I have forgotten what sock colours they wear.

But that is not what I came here to dwell upon today, for there is right now an ongoing story in the sports world so rich and creamy, so wonderfully vicious, so loud, hysterical and foul-mouthed, so shot through with rage, threats and breaking blood-vessels, so entangled in every kind of disputation, accusation and recrimination, that the lawyers will be still feasting on the bones a hundred years in the future.

And what is more, it is happening in France, which makes it much more wonderful. It all began when lovely accusations arose, concerning a needle match (we are talking of soccer — rugby, as we all know, and even the French know, is a game sans peur et sans reproche) in the French Football League. The rumours said that a leading team, Olympique Marseille, had to some extent relied for their clinching game on their opponents' willingness to sweeten the pain of losing with — er — a substantial sum of money. No doubt "chucking" a game for profit has happened since games were invented; I dare say that there was a good bit of

it going on in the 5th century BC, despite Pericles' attempts to stamp it out. But we are not in the 5th century BC now, and we should know better.

Well, rumours are one thing; charges another. To the rage and horror of the "owner" of Olympique Marseille, M Bernard Tapie, by all accounts a man singularly unlikely to become an archbishop, but also unlikely to have been dishing out the illicit moolah, the team were barred from playing until all is untangled. This made M Tapie's screams of "We wuz robbed!" even louder and more delightful, because the tournament from which they have been barred

is the crucial one for the European Champions' Cup, and Olympique Marseille were odds on to win. (Legal charges loom too, and there is a sub-division of the fun in the battle for precedence: should the civil case — damned uncivil by now — or the criminal one, begin the proceedings? Some rotten Swiss sportsman has said that Marseille can play after all, but who cares what the Swiss say?)

Anyway, although M Tapie turns out to be capable of frightening the birds out of the trees from half a mile away, (just read the despatch from our man in Paris — it leaves me a right milkop), you will understand that I cannot put him in the villain category — oh no, not because M Bernard must stick together, but because among his many tussles with the law he has found himself being prosecuted for "insulting the judiciary". Still, he is not going to give in until the blood on the floor is two feet deep, and the threats he issues hourly are curdling it bucket by bucket. (Among his complaints, he claims that if the tournament does not go on as scheduled he will lose a sum amounting to roughly £70 million, but the arithmetic to shore up the claim has not yet appeared.)

Before I go on, I must clear up a mystery. I have always believed that all French Association Football is crooked

— not just all the owners of all the teams, but all the players, all the referees, all the line-men, all the official ticket-booth staff and therefore of course all the ticket-touts, all the bootmakers (yes, bootmakers, not bookmakers, though obviously those would be as crooked as it is possible to be), all the ice-cream sellers, and all the newspapers publicising the results, though in view of the fact that all French newspapers are crooked *ab initio* that would hardly cause a ripple. But if I am right, and of course I am, what on earth is troubling any of the warring parties? If A is as crooked as B (and vice versa), and both know as much, and indeed both also know that C, D, E, F, and right through the alphabet are no less crooked, how could there be any serious dispute when nothing more unpleasant is happening than that one for is visibly putting their hands

into the pockets of another lot? (I suppose there could be arguments as to whether the hands in the pockets are going in or coming out, but that it is the kind of thing that can be settled over a round of drinks.)

My belief in crooked French sport is bolstered by France's neighbour, Italy. The Italians, sensible people all, have the crookedest politicians in the world — a considerable claim, you will allow — but that would not in itself be conclusive evidence of Italian sporting crookedness (mind you, French politicians are crooked too, but they have passed enormous numbers of laws making it impossible to finger even the crookedest *deputé*), but it is the Palio that makes it certain that Italian sport is, if not as crooked as the French kind, surely catching up.

For those who do not know what the Palio is, I should explain. It is held in Siena, and is a magnificent parade, a thrilling medieval pageant which goes on for hours. When it ends, there is an anti-climax, because all that follows is a brief bareback horse-race, over in a few

minutes. But after a pause, the fun begins, because as I am convinced that the jockeys are all bribed (there is illicit betting), and by the time the fighting is over the quantity of double-crossing has surely earned a place beside the crookedest of French sportsmen.

I know that many learned monographs have been written, and even more doctored theses presented, all claiming to understand why sport is not only dangerous to play, which is obvious, but far more dangerous to those who have anything to do with the thing off the field, whether the money side, the writing about it, the complaints of cheating (all complaints of cheating are true), the shady alliances (all shady alliances end in double-crossing) and above all when sport gets entangled with politics. (It seems to me that all politicians who have anything to do with sport are crooked, and that goes for all sportsmen who have anything to do with politicians, except Sebastian Coe.)

But that does not answer my question. We know about the crookedness, because it is all around us, but why did it get crooked, and why does it get more and more crooked as time goes by? Consider: there is some crookedness everywhere, in art, in business, in education, in medicine, in — you won't believe this, thinking it is a real joke — in the newspaper business. But sport conquers all. Perhaps the French started it, intent on their cuisine, and well they might be: they failed to see what was happening until M Tapie came round and started screaming under their windows. What with the clang of saucepans, and what with the foam that flecked M Tapie's lips as he screamed, they failed to discover the truth, and have ever since believed that M Tapie was only complaining that his *pot-au-feu* was too heavily salted.

Don't ask me how the *imbroglio* in Paris is going to finish: I would as lief put my head in a goalkeeper's mouth as take the Olympique Marseille nonsense seriously. I sometimes think that I would like to be bribed, though the bribe would have to be gigantic, but whenever I get into that reverie I am startled out of it by the realisation that there is nothing for me to be bribed over. If any reader can solve my problem, I would be obliged to learn the solution. Failing that, I suppose I could become a blackmailer, if I could remember whom I was blackmailing.

## Israel's historic challenge

Can the PLO really deliver peace, asks

Chaim Herzog

Israel's leaders have wisely taken advantage of the inherent weakness in the PLO caused by Yasser Arafat's support of Saddam Hussein in the Gulf war; but why did they not leave the PLO to collapse? Once, at an advanced age, Bernard Shaw was asked how he felt. "Considering the alternative, very well," he replied. This was the logic behind the Israeli development of a "back channel" to the PLO. The rising strength of the Iranian-backed fundamentalist movement in the territories administered by Israel, and in the Middle East as a whole, influenced the Israeli leaders to explore the possibilities of a deal with the PLO. It became clear that apart from Mr Arafat, there was no other valid interlocutor and that without him, the peace talks might collapse.

Despite the confrontations and bloodshed, Israelis and Palestinians have been living side by side for the past 26 years. Meetings with the Palestinian leaders were frequent, and despite the officially hostile relations, many prominent Palestinian leaders mingled freely in Israeli society.

Nonetheless we are witnessing something new: an exercise in leadership which has launched upon an unconventional route fraught with dangers and seemingly irreconcilable with the approach accepted by most Israelis which once put the PLO beyond the pale. Mr Rabin's leadership maintains that the PLO, by declaring that it is abandoning the weapon of terror and its covenant calling for Israel's destruction, has become a political movement with which one can negotiate, debate and argue.

This unconventional approach is based on a long-range vision. It also exposes a major failing in the Madrid Conference. Israel has negotiated over the years many times with the Arab, but multilateral Israel-Arab talks have never succeeded. It is the one-to-one talks that have invariably produced results. This is proved again now by comparing the meagre results of the formal Washington talks following the Madrid Conference, with the dramatic outcome of the secret face-to-face meetings with the PLO. This breakthrough with the Palestinians could well change the traditional approach of simultaneous Arab negotiations with Israel, and enable each Arab nation to deal separately with us.

But the average Israeli is going through a period of agonising reappraisal. Nobody can forget the long trail of death and horror instigated primarily by the PLO. Moreover, the implementation of the peace agreement raises many questions. While Israel is guaranteed complete control of security and foreign affairs in respect of territories which will be autonomous, conflict will follow any attempt by the Palestinian autonomous regions to implement the so-called "right to return" by allowing hundreds of thousands of Palestinians to return to these regions from abroad. So who will control the immigration policy?

Over the years, the main debate between Israel and the Palestinians on autonomy has been that Israel has adopted a functional approach, while the Palestinians have insisted on a territorial approach, their aim being ultimately to establish a state. In Gaza and Jericho, the Palestinians have gained an essentially territorial solution, while the solution in the other territories has remained functional. Where does this lead? The agreement gives Israel full authority as far as security is concerned, including responsibility for the security of the Israeli settlers, none of whom will be moved under the agreement published so far, and Israeli citizens visiting the territories. How will this work?

The agreement will be judged, first and foremost, by the ability of the PLO to rule the areas to be handed over to them, and to put a stop to the so-called "intifada". Will Arafat be able to surmount his current weakness and impose stability?

We in Israel have lived through major adjustments of our national mentality. For years, Israeli forces killed Egyptian troops along the Suez Canal; today, Israelis abound in the Egyptian holiday resorts in Sinai and along the Nile. In the second world war, I entered the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp as a young officer in the British army and saw the results of terrifying atrocities perpetrated on my people. Some 40 years later, as president of Israel, I stood in Bergen-Belsen during a state visit to Germany, and remembered on behalf of my people. We may now be experiencing again the same mental process.

The Israeli leadership faces one of its most testing challenges since the establishment of the state. There have been similar tests of leadership before; when Menachem Begin accepted President Sadat's challenge over the Camp David accords, he was maligned and attacked. The demonstrators now endeavouring to bypass democracy and to force the government's hands once staged a grim struggle against peace with Egypt in the town of Yamit and in the settlements in Sinai, which were all ultimately destroyed. Begin, helped by the Labour opposition, stood his ground, and since the Israel-Egypt peace treaty of 1979, not a single Israeli or Egyptian soldier has lost his life as a result of military activity along the border. This is the precedent that inspires many today, but the conclusion of 100 years of hostility between Arab and Jew in the former Palestine may prove even more drawn-out and painful.

The author was president of Israel from May 1983 until April this year.

## Spy in the camp

THE Tories, it is said, have finally woken up to the threat posed by the Liberal Democrats and are promising a vigorous autumn offensive against Paddy Ashdown and his followers. Covert reconnaissance for the campaign appears to be under way already, with a number of Tories planning to infiltrate next week's Lib Dem conference in Torbay.

Leading the way is local MP Rupert Allason, whose alter ego as spy-writer Nigel West might be better suited to the clandestine role. It was Allason, of course, who got into such trouble with the Tory whips just before the Commons rose for the summer recess, after failing to turn up for the crucial Maastricht confidence vote.

Assuming he remembers to turn up for the Lib Dem conference, a little counter-cavanning might go a long way to making amends with the whips. It might also do him some good with local voters, particularly as the Lib Dems — despite their stated desire to make the West Country their own — have yet to select a parliamentary candidate for Torbay.

Allason will be joined at the conference by Dr Julian Lewis, deputy director of the Conservative Research Department. David

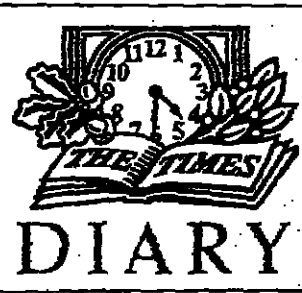
Faber, MP for Westbury, and Sir Bernard Ingham, Lady Thatcher's former press secretary. Each man is adopting the unconvincing disguise of journalist for the occasion. But the Lib Dems are not falling for that. "Oh yes, we always seem to have a spy coming from Conservative Central Office," says a resigned conference source.

Lewis says he is reporting the event for *Conservative Newsline*, the party newspaper, but admits to a dual role. "I'm there to find out what they are thinking, and to find out the weak spots. I'm looking forward to it immensely."

Curiously heartening news from Westminster, where three upper floors of an office block have been put out of action by a flood after a nocturnal downpour. The leaky building's occupant? None other than the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the official body for Britain's 90,000 "property professionals".

### Pillow talk

TALK about strange bedfellows. Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Montgomery and Shirley Bassey are among the distinguished figures who have spent the night in a



17th-century four-poster bed that comes up for auction at Bonhams on Thursday.

Churchill, Montgomery and Sir Barnes Wallis all reputedly slept in the bed (but not reputedly at the same time) while it was at Low Hall, Yeatton, in Yorkshire, where they were attending the Dambuster trials on nearby reservoirs. The bed's more exotic, show-business phase (Bassey, Frank Sinatra and Eartha Kitt) came later, when it was bought with Low Hall by the Corrigan family, who would put up stars performing at the variety theatre which they also owned.

The present owners, Janet and Roger Warrillow, who bought the bed for their Victorian hotel in Port Isaac, Cornwall, have been forced to sell after moving to a 17th-century townhouse in Staffordshire. "We couldn't fit it in the house, let alone get it up the stairs," says Janet

Warrillow. "It was very popular in the hotel. We used to call it the Churchill room and always left a half-smoked cigar in the ashtray."

### Potted life?

THE STORY of R.D. Laing, the psychiatrist best known for his enthusiastic endorsement of marijuana and LSD, is to be told by his son, Adrian, a barrister. It will be the first biography of Laing, who died in 1989.

Laing Jr, 35, admits that he has always lived somewhat in his father's shadow. "I have had people talking to me about my father for as long as I can remember — the book will be how I remember him." He was initially commissioned to do the book by Michael Joseph, but was dropped

because his first draft, he says, was not let to be "sensational enough". He then moved to Peter Owen, which is publishing the book next spring.

Despite this, Laing is confident that sensation-hunters will not be disappointed. Expect to read the story of the distinguished lady novelist who abandoned her treatment with the great man because, according to Laing, she "had a bad acid trip". And how his father once called from a police station where he was languishing after being arrested for drunkenness. "The police also found some hashish in his pocket, and he was saying: 'I was his barrister. But he was a good man. In the Fifties, when most psychiatric patients were locked away in padded cells, he was in there with them, with a bottle of whisky. He treated them like people.'"

The new world order almost arrived a day early. Yasser Arafat apparently checked in at the Westin Hotel in Washington on Sunday, just after the departure of a Jewish wedding party. The arrival of his advance police guard alarmed the bride, Barbara Tanenbaum Epstein, who took it as a sign that the momentous agreement had foundered. But husband Henry was in no doubt. The agreement like his marriage, he said, "had to happen".

### Generosity shared

RAYMOND BURR, while remembered fondly for Perry Mason and Frank Irsdale, would probably prefer a discreet veil to be cast over his last appearance in the West End — in a play called *Underground* staged at the Prince of Wales Theatre in 1983. The play was about a group of people stranded on the Tube, and it was a disaster.

According to Donald Sinden's son Mark, who played alongside Burr, the play was "bloody awful". Burr, he says, was "disappointed at the reaction. He and I would sit discussing what was wrong with it. But it was far-fetched and it deserved to be panned."

Nonetheless, it did lead to a lasting friendship between the two men, and a couple of years ago Burr asked Sinden to help him produce a new play. Sinden, unfortunately, was too busy. Now, however, he plans to buy the rights from Burr's estate and stage it at the Mermaid, where he is artistic director. He believes Burr would have been delighted.

Burr was a generous man, he adds: "One of my favourite memories is when we were in Toronto with *Underground*; he flew in his chel from his castle in Portugal for my birthday. He knew my favourite food was lobster, and flew in fresh ones from Nova Scotia."





## A CHANCE FOR HOPE

After the handshake comes the hard work

The handshake was neither warm nor lingering. But the simple human gesture by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat, awaited with extraordinary anticipation and witnessed by millions around the world, summed up the still barely believable transformation on the White House lawn yesterday. Peace, the oldest message from the Middle East, the eternal hope behind so many wars that have wracked the region, came a step closer. A new and rare optimism now radiates through a region where the verities of religion have for so long been cruelly mocked by hatred and wickedness.

The statesmen rose to the occasion. President Clinton spoke with resolution, promising America's full engagement in the reconciliation and reconstruction to which the peace agreement binds the Israelis and Palestinians. Shimon Peres, the real architect of Israel's astonishing volte-face, was eloquent and magnanimous, demonstrating the graciousness of an Israel true to its original idealistic conception. Yasser Arafat, in the cadences of beautifully modulated Arabic, was mature, forward-looking, outlining his ideals without bitterness or irony.

It was left to Mr Rabin to introduce the note of gravel-voiced realism. In his dour, deliberate enunciation of the difficulties for him in making peace with an enemy, he touched on the doubts of many Israelis and others. Can goodwill alone overcome the formidable obstacles ahead? Are the prayers and historic invocations, intoned with dignity and solemnity, enough to guard the new peace against the rejection of the frustrated and disappointed on either side?

No one on the White House lawn was blind to the work ahead. Even as Mr Rabin mentioned Jerusalem, the eternal capital, he

raised the hackles of Palestinians convinced that no compromise will be offered on this most sensitive of issues. The peoples of the Middle East have seen plenty of ceremonies and symbols before, most of which crumbled to dust. The foreign ministers, congressmen, politicians and negotiators witnessing the historic occasion know that after the handshake comes the implementation — the timetable for Israeli withdrawal, the constitution of a Palestinian administration, the extinction of the intifada and the mechanisms of co-operation, the crash programme to bring investment and hope to the refugee camps of Gaza. It is they, the world's politicians, who must provide money, know-how, political backing and engagement.

For all the fine words, the agreement will live or die on the ground. The death of seven people — Israeli soldiers and Palestinian protesters — in a series of incidents on the eve of the signing is only a foretaste of the violence that is bound to continue as the rejectionists regroup and the saboteurs plot ways of poisoning the fragile new trust. No one knows how Mr Arafat will be able to control the mutiny of his countrymen who see him as a new Quisling, returned from Norway to enforce the continued rule of the occupiers. No one can foresee the consequences of a political upheaval in Israel that could replace the present government with a Likud unreconciled to what it sees as a betrayal of Israel's vital interests. Yet there was a strength in the rhetoric, a determination in the calls for a new era that shone through all the ceremonial yesterday. When men make peace, they radiate a force that can transcend all the obvious difficulties. Israelis and Palestinians will all need that force in the months to come.

## SCOTT FREE

The arms-for-Iraq enquiry is rightly feared by officialdom

Lord Justice Scott's enquiry into arms exports to Iraq, which reconvened yesterday, would be causing politicians and officials far less anxiety if it were simply an investigation into weapons control. But the enquiry's task is not to judge the wisdom of British arms export policy during and after the Iran-Iraq war. More fundamentally, it must assess the honesty with which that policy was disclosed to Parliament and public and the possible miscarriages of justice that may have been allowed. Lord Justice Scott's final report next Spring promises to be an uncomfortable commentary on the way we are governed.

Already the tribunal has uncovered a series of apparent duplicities involving ministers and officials. Changes to the guidelines governing arms sales to Iraq were, it seems, repeatedly concealed from MPs. Following the decision in August 1988 to relax his own controls, Sir Geoffrey Howe, then foreign secretary, urged his officials to suppress this change because it would "look very cynical" if such a shift were announced amid the outrage at Iraq's use of chemical weapons against the Kurds. Parliamentary questions were not answered truthfully. While ministers lobbied in public for a United Nations arms register to encourage openness in the international arms trade, intelligence reports on the growth of Baghdad's weapons stockpiles were ignored. Where clarity was most needed, obfuscation and deceit prevailed.

The first phase of hearings before the summer recess dealt almost exclusively with officials. In private, civil servants have reacted sharply to Lord Justice Scott's methods. But it is revealing that his enquiry stands accused neither of incompetence nor prejudice, but of failure to defer to the nudges, winks and gentleman's culture of

officialdom. "You have a misunderstanding about how the system works," Sir David Miers, former head of the Foreign Office Middle East department commented. On the contrary: it seems that Lord Justice Scott understands "the system" only too well.

It is the independence of the Scott team that has so unsettled Whitehall and must now be faced by the ministers who will come before the tribunal. The testimonies of politicians including the prime minister, his predecessor and Lord Howe will attract much greater public attention. The stakes will rise accordingly. The first phase of the tribunal shone unflattering light on the guile and arrogance of officialdom, but the second must answer a more alarming set of questions. Did ministers deceive Parliament to save themselves political embarrassment? Were they prepared to allow innocent men to go to jail rather than release sensitive information? How far, in short, did they betray the public trust which is needed for representative democracy?

In addition to general recommendations, there is a real prospect that Lord Justice Scott may make *ad hominem* criticisms in his final report. Though criminal prosecutions will not result from this tribunal, the political cost to the government may be high. Rarely since the seventeenth century has the judiciary found itself in such clear opposition to the executive. Mumbled warnings that the hearings risk constitutional impropriety emanate from some quarters of the government. These are quite groundless. The Scott enquiry is an unprecedented opportunity to identify malfunctions in the government machine and strengthen our most important institutions. If achieving this involves political embarrassment to the government of the day, then so be it.

## CYMBELINE'S GOLD

The past is too important to be left just to the professionals

Today we report what seems to be the largest collection of Iron Age coins so far unearthed in Britain. This hoard of gold and silver coins, found by a man with a metal detector in a ploughed field in south Worcestershire, comes from between AD 10 and 45. Some of the coins bear the name of Cunobelinus, alias Cymbeline, the energetic ruler of the south-eastern tribes centred on Colchester just before the Roman occupation.

This discovery suggests that his primitive economic community, with its early hard écu, extended much further west than previously supposed, and that the natives of western Britain were not such primitive country bumpkins as has previously been supposed. The hoard may even have been buried in a bag by some early British plutocrat to hide them from the Roman invaders, or as an inchoate gold deposit account. It will probably be declared treasure trove in an inquest by a coroner's jury, and offered initially to the British Museum, which would normally pay the finder an *ex gratia* compensation.

Cymbeline's hoard illustrates again the old rivalry between the amateurs and the professionals of the past: the treasure-hunters with their metal detectors vacuum-cleaning the countryside, so causing some havoc, and the archaeologists with their more or less scientific reports. The metal detector, developed from the mine detectors of the last war, has made the physical past accessible to anybody with a few hundred pounds to spend, even without a university degree.

The amateurs trawling in their spare time with their metal detectors have had an

astonishing run of success. They have discovered more objects of national importance in ten years than the archaeologists have in the past 200. Finds such as the Hoxne hoard, discovered last November by a retired gardener looking for a lost tool in the Suffolk clay, are transforming the history of Roman Britain.

Of course, there have been pillagers and pirates who are in the game just for the money, as there have been since the prehistoric grave-robbers of Egypt. But ever since Schliemann and even Sir Mortimer Wheeler, archaeology has combined treasure-hunting piracy with professionalism. The past lies buried as a book open for everyone, not a private text for professionals. The law of treasure trove, introduced a millennium ago to fortify the Crown revenues, is an irrational medieval concept, and a coroner's jury is not the most sensible body to determine the question (often beyond all conjecture) of whether treasure was hidden on purpose or dropped by accident.

But that is no reason to make the use of unlicensed metal detectors illegal, as it is in Ireland. A new system of registering ancient finds locally for their archaeological rather than their monetary importance should replace the antiquated system of treasure trove. Sensible professionals are learning to work with the treasure-hunters and direct their quests in useful directions, rather than look down their noses at them. They had better. The past belongs to everybody, not just to the members of a professional closed shop. Golden lads and girls all must, as metal-detector-sweepers come to dust.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### Doubts over value of radiotherapy

From Miss Sarah Brennan

Sir, As legal adviser to Radiotherapy Action Group Exposure (RAGE), I was interested to read Dr Thomas Stuttford's article on radiotherapy, "Tolerating tough treatments" (Body and Mind, September 7).

RAGE has for two years been conducting a survey amongst a large number of women who have been treated with radiotherapy for breast cancer, some this year. In the last four weeks the number who have contacted us complaining of severe radiation-induced injuries has increased to over 1,000. Many were treated within the last three years at major cancer centres throughout the UK.

We have collated results for 150 of the women who have participated in the survey. Not one of these says that she was warned of the risk of anything worse than nausea, fatigue and "sunburn" at the time of treatment, although all now complain of severe side-effects, in some cases leading to amputation, in others to painful chest and lung problems.

The results also indicate that far from being "sad casualties of an earlier era" — Dr Stuttford's description of such patients — the number with severe radiation injuries appears to be on the increase. Although he may conclude that these injuries affect only a minority of women, as our study is the first performed on a UK-wide basis, it is impossible to say how large that minority is.

The survey shows alarmingly that the number of cases is much greater at certain hospitals and in certain years than at others. That is not surprising, as a study published in 1989 by the Royal College of Radiologists concluded that there were over 50 different variations in radiation treatment schedules which were being used throughout the UK for the same type of breast tumour.

According to Dr Stuttford there is no convincing evidence that long-term survival is improved by irradiating the armpits of breast cancer patients. It is our understanding that there is no convincing research yet to show that irradiating the breast itself has any effect on long-term survival.

Dr Stuttford may be right to conclude that radiation for some illnesses is a life-saving treatment, and that "patients who suffer side-effects should... realise that in some cases it may have been the price which has to be paid to avoid... death". But, in the case of breast cancer, we regard this as being inconsistent with the growing number of admissions by radiotherapists throughout the country that radiotherapy to the breast area can only prevent local recurrence and can have no effect on long-term survival.

Yours faithfully  
SARAH BRENNAN,  
Russell Jones & Walker (solicitors),  
Swinston House,  
324 Gray's Inn Road, WCI,  
September 8.

### More aid to defuse 'poverty bomb'

From Mrs Glenys Kinnock

Sir, One in three people in the developing world do not have enough to eat. More than a billion cannot afford the basic necessities of life, and the gap between rich and poor is fast becoming a chasm.

It is surely time we recognised that threats to our own security and stability emanate from the poverty bomb ticking away on continents other than our own.

Conflict and economic collapse lead to environmental degradation, a growing narcotics trade, an increasing refugee problem and to many other consequences which we turn away from at our peril. Solidarity with the poor and powerless in the developing world is morally right but also justifiable in the interests of our own country and continent.

Our government basks in the publicity which the responses to the Bosnian problems have brought and yet simultaneously fails to commit adequate funds to the long-term prospects of the poor in Africa and Asia. The logic of this escapes me.

The government should surely realise that investment in transport, power supply, sustainable agriculture and health and education enables people to withstand the ravages of war and famine.

As the television cameras focus almost exclusively on events in the former Yugoslavia we simultaneously hear predictions about a 10 per cent

cut in an already woefully low British aid budget. There are justifiable fears that the Chancellor will target overseas aid as he treads around for savings and makes his case in a Cabinet which does not, of course, benefit from the presence of the minister responsible for this area of expenditure.

There are millions of people who hope that the prime minister will feel that it is important to fulfil the commitment to double British aid which he made at the Rio Earth summit conference last winter.

It is also the case that Britain should use its position within the Security Council to address the need for action in Angola and for proper monitoring of the potential areas of conflict in the world. The question is: do we want to avoid being plagued by more crises on the scale of Bosnia and Somalia? Is it not time to abandon the short-termism which has become such a feature of international relations?

The British government could do worse at this time than listen to the advice it is being given by the development agencies as they call for increases in high-quality aid programmes and for rigorous diplomatic efforts to bring peace to countries which need it so much.

Yours faithfully,  
GLENYS KINNOCK  
(Chair, One World Action,  
First floor, 59 Hatton Garden, EC1,  
September 6.

### Pinter's return

From Mr Simon Gray

Sir, Your seemingly flattering meditation on Harold Pinter, "After the pause: Pinter shows that patience is at the heart of creativity" (leading article, September 9), is in fact impertinent.

Mr Pinter's career has been marked by continuous creative activity — radio plays, television plays, stage plays, a novel, a volume of poems, essays and a steady flow of film scripts. When he hasn't been writing he's been directing. When he hasn't been doing either he's been acting. In other words, his has been a phenomenally productive career. But then fecundity — as F. R. Leavis observed — is an essential characteristic of the great artist.

Only in our slovenly and spiritually bankrupt age would impotence (dressed up in a preposterous euphemism) be wrongly attributed and then actually saluted. And of course in a leading article in a leading national newspaper.

Yours faithfully,  
SIMON GRAY,  
26 Addison Avenue, W11.

### Good ideas abroad

From Mr George Cobbett

Sir, Worthy practices abroad (Mr David Thomas's letter, September 3) might also include legible postmarks in France compared with our own other blurred and indecipherable ones. Their presence establishes the date of posting, frequently omitted from the letter.

And why does our Post Office not encourage the use of the sender's address on mail, as is so widely practised abroad, in order to ensure that badly addressed letters can be promptly returned without opening?

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE COBBETT,  
7 Turnagain Lane,  
Canterbury, Kent,  
September 4.

From Mr Robin Wyatt

Sir, When you draw up at a traffic light in France, it is usually unnecessary to twist your head into an impossible position in order to watch for the lights to change: a miniature set of lights is attached at eye level to the main traffic light post.

Like Mr Thomas, I would be interested to know why, for some 60 years, our own authorities have not thought fit to follow a particularly sensible Gallic example.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN WYATT,  
14 Cheyne Gardens, SW3.

### Residential care

From the Parliamentary Secretary at the Department of Health

Sir, The debate of the last few days (letters, September 10) underlines the importance we all attach to the effective registration and inspection of residential and nursing home care. The government is committed to ensuring that the interests of all residents, including the most vulnerable, are protected and that they receive the care they need in well run homes. Regulation to underpin this objective will continue to be necessary.

The legislation which we introduced and took through Parliament in 1984 has met this need with some success. As a result, a great deal has been achieved by inspection units and by the owners and managers of homes over the last ten years.

The deregulation initiative does not bring into question these achievements. On the contrary, it gives us an opportunity to look at the overall impact of regulation on business and individuals, and to see that it is striking the right balance between essential protection for the public and unnecessary controls.

### Cycling motorists

From Mr Kenneth Faircloth

Sir, Bikes will never replace cars, but they do have a part to play in transport policy ("On your bike", leading article, September 9). Recent AA research shows that of our 7.6 million members about 2.25 million, most of them living in urban areas, use both car and bicycle for some journeys and for recreation.

The government's road building programme is almost exclusively concerned with roads outside urban areas and with inter-urban journeys. This will help cyclists, particularly in the case of bypasses that take traffic away from towns and villages and create safer and calmer conditions for cyclists.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH FAIRCLOTH  
(Deputy Director General),  
The Automobile Association,  
Farnham House,  
Basingstoke, Hampshire,  
September 8.

From Mr Paul Lugg

Sir, I see that the roads minister proposes to provide funds for more cycle lanes. Observation suggests that these are already plentiful in towns everywhere: they are known to pedestrians as pavements.

Yours sincerely,  
PAUL LUGG,  
6 Ormonde Road, East Sheen, SW14.

### Medical certificates

From Dr F. W. Huddy

Sir, It is commonplace for family doctors to give certificates to fully retired people who have no disability (report and leading article, September 4). Back pain is frequently cited on the statement. Diabetes and hypertension (which are well controlled) are other examples.

Doctors do not normally issue these certificates either for humane reasons or out of slothful practice: they issue them because they cannot afford to make enemies within their own practice area. A forceful and articulate person can do serious damage to a GP over a period of years.

Certification for invalidity benefit can be satisfactory only if it is done by doctors who are not afraid to turn an application down, e.g. a consultant, the regional medical officer or a GP living and working at a distance.

Yours faithfully,  
F. W. HUDDY,  
Little Gables,  
24 Alderton Hill,  
Loughdon, Essex,  
September 5.

### Hardy house plea

From Miss Nicola Thorne

Sir, Max Gate, the house near Dorchester that Thomas Hardy designed and built, was bought by his sister Kate in 1940 and given to the National Trust.

Since then the house has been let as a private residence. The present tenants are leaving and the National Trust, despite representations by the Hardy Society and others, has advertised for private tenants to take their place on a ten-year short-term lease.

The National Trust, after approaches from the Hardy Society, has agreed also to open the gardens to the public on certain days next year and will open the house occasionally for special visits. Many of us would like

the house to be fully open to the public and perhaps to accommodate a literary centre or museum.

It is even more farcical that the Dorset County Museum is launching a fund for £200,000 to build a literary centre to be attached to its premises in Dorchester, when it has available a potential literary centre near by in the form of the house left to the nation by Kate Hardy.

Many people, not only in Dorset, are indignant about this situation. I hope that it is not too late for the National Trust to reverse its decision.

Yours faithfully,  
NICOLA THORNE,  
Woodpecker Cottage, The Row,  
Sturminster Newton, Dorset,  
September 3.

### 'Mad cow' alert

From Dr D. C. Lewis

Sir, If during a consultation with a patient I detected some apparently insignificant symptom or sign, or if the patient innocently revealed some fact from family or personal history, which suggested to me that at some indeterminate time there was the faint possibility of a slow, distressing and ultimately fatal disease for which there is no known preventative or curative treatment, then I might mention this suspicion to my partner, with whom I work very closely and share the long-term care of our patients.

I would probably consult the available literature on the subject to check my policy. Before the law was changed giving the patient access to the GP's medical record I might have made a brief entry there, as a help to future diagnosis. I do not believe, however, that most GPs would communicate such thoughts to the patient, currently in good health, for whom they would be burdensome but completely unhelpful.

Why does this piece of humane common sense not apply to the chief medical officer? If his statement linking Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease with human prion protein treatment (report, September 2) was initiated by him as part of Department of Health policy, then it seems to me to be, at the very least, an unjustified waste of resources.

If, on the other hand, his statement is a damage limitation exercise in response to inevitable publication outside the medical journals, then I feel that the press, including *The Times*, should perhaps weigh up the pros and cons of such medical publicity more carefully.

Yours sincerely,  
D. C. LEWIS,  
Breidden, Upper House Farm Drive,  
Alberbury, Shropshire.

### Flown away

From Mr D. F. Barton

Sir, With regret I can offer worse news than Dr Ian Dilworth (letter, September 6) about a lack of red admiral and peacock butterflies in his part of Suffolk this summer. In the National Trust's Brigsteer Park Woods, near Levens, in which I monitor butterflies for the trust, there are extensive patches of Hemp Agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

Last summer, over the period July 24 to August 19 when the plants were in full flower, I recorded 113 red admirals and 148 peacocks on these patches, with peak counts of 49 and 48 respectively. This summer I have so far observed only one red admiral and 30 peacocks in the woods as a whole. Moreover, in the adjoining Flash Bank Wood, I recorded 49 painted ladies last summer, but have not seen one this year.

Yours faithfully,  
D. F. BARTON,  
Scar Bank Cottage,  
Levens, Kendal, Cumbria,  
September 7.

### Getting on now

From Mr C. H. Rolph

Sir, I believe Mr Michael Rubinstein's man refusing to be helped on with his overcoat (letter, September 10) is not admiring middle age but (wrongly, as a rule) suspicious that the helper-on wants a tip, or another tip. Barbers have done it, unimpeded, since I was a teenager, and I never saw one, tipped or not, waved away.

J. B. Priestley once told me that he regarded a man as old when he had to sit down to put his trousers on (or, I believe, take them off). I still don't have to do this. But how old is the man who can no longer cut his own toenails? Isn't that the dread Rubicon?

Sincerely,  
C. H. ROLPH,  
33 Hitherwood, Cranleigh, Surrey,  
September 10.

From Mr Peter C. Aveyard

Sir, It appears that Mr Rubens (letter, September 10) has discovered the truth in the saying that "old age begins and middle age ends, the day your descendants outnumber your friends".

Yours faithfully,  
PETER C. AVEYARD,  
81 Bruncliffe Lane,  
Morley, West Yorkshire,  
September 10.

From Mr James G. Bradshaw

Sir, Our American cousins put it this way: "A man's getting ready for the great big sleep when his mind makes appointments which his body can't keep."

Yours ruefully but senescently,  
JAMES G. BRADSHAW,  
The Manor House, Welburn, York,  
September 10.



was received by Captain Michael Boyle (Desputy Lieutenant of Hampshire).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness, President, The Princess Royal Trust for Carers, this afternoon attended a Trustee Meeting at 81 Newgate Street, London EC1.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 13: The Princess of Wales this morning visited the Sunday School at 11, Hinde Street Methodist Church, London W1. Captain Edward Musio RM was in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**  
**ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
September 13: The Duchesses of Kent, Parron, the Sunarjatsis, this morning received Mr Simon Armon, Chief Executive, and Volunteers.

## Today's royal engagements

## engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend ceremonies to mark the departure of the remains of General Sikorski to Poland at Newark Church, Nottinghamshire, at 10.00, and afterwards at RAF Waddington.

The Princess Royal, as President of the British Olympic Association, will attend the National Olympic Committee meeting and annual meeting at the Cafe Royal at 10.20; and, as President of the Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief, will attend a dinner at the Mansion House at 7.30 in aid of the Lord Yarmouth Charities.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of the Notting Hill Housing Trust, will open Norland North Phase Three, St Ann's Road, W11, at 11.30.

The Duke of Kent will visit Wicman's Springfield Mill at Farnfield Road, Malden, at 11.30, and the Association for the Blind's rehabilitation centre at College Road at 1.30.

## Latest wills

Recent works include (see before):  
 Jean-Jacques Laurs *Theoria*, of  
 Granchin, Lincs. 56.94.974.  
 Douglas Anthony *Worth*, of  
 Rugeley, Staffs. 51.186.287.  
 Dorothy *Yeldham*, of Felstead,  
 Essex. 51.136.946.  
 Tom Raymond *Blagley*, of  
 the Notts. Regent. 539.559.  
 Margaret Jane *Carion*, of  
 NW8. 5545.875  
 George Edward *Donland*, of  
 Nantwich, Cheshire. 5531.021  
 Mary Clare *Eubank*, of Cheltenham,  
 Gloucestershire. 5565.033  
 Emily Florence *Hill*, of London  
 SW7. 5698.243  
 Sarah *Jackson*, of Marlow,  
 Bucks. 5735.647  
 Guy Revil *Adams Jamieson*, of  
 Cudham, Hampshire. 5670.775  
 Tom Haith *Kirkby*, of South  
 Ferrisby, South Humberside  
 S11.505.  
 Alexander *Leitch*, of Bristol  
 ES56.552.  
 Frances Valentine *Lyall*, of Ploers,  
 Vaux, London W1. 5388.772  
 Noel Marshall, of Gosforth,  
 Tyne and Wear. 5107.394  
 Donald Edward *Findley*  
*McKenzie*, of London. W12  
 51.241.413.  
 Edward Maxwell *Morrison*, of  
 Rumin, Glouc. 51.032.457  
 Evelyn *Morrison-Bell*, of  
 Tebury, Glouc. 5177.257  
 Mrs Hilda Marguerite *Newson*, of  
 Fulmer, Bucks. 5542.864.

## DEATHS

[illegible]

## Archaeology

**Passengers on the train find they have plenty of time to stand and stare**

**FROM NICHOLAS  
IN MILAN**

was such a complicated route that I decided to go via Geneva in search of some entertainment," he said. "I don't think I can be classified as a winner, but I had great fun. In Italy I was mobbed at every traffic lights as the Italians went crazy over the car."

Pemti Airlanka, 48, who won the race in a Mitsubishi 3000 GT, was raising money for the National Bone Marrow Trust. He made a perfect start, but fell back to the suburbs of Milan and faced the problem of finding the railway station. "We flagged down a young guy on a moped, who led us there."

The organisers devised a complicated and strict set of rules for both cars and train. Cars had to pass a series of checkpoints and were disqualified for breaking national speed limits. The train was used as a time delay when the train arrived to provide the right size of locomotive. But Michael Scott, one of the organisers, had no doubt about the result. "The train was thrashed."

Mr R.C. Deverell  
and Miss S.J. Thomas

**Mr R.C. Deverell**  
and **Miss S.J. Thomas**  
The engagement is announced between Robert Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Mark Deverell, of Henbury, near Chesham, and Sara Jane, elder daughter of the late Mr R.A.H. (Tony) Thomas and of Mrs Thomas, of Fockbury, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

**Marriage**  
**Dr K.J. Coleman**  
and **Dr A.J. Knight**  
The marriage took place on Friday, September 10, at Bowral, New South Wales, Australia, of Keith, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. Coleman, of Perth, Australia, to Alison, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs P.F. Knight, Liverpool.

**Appointments**  
Mr Alan Furness, ambassador at Dakar, to be additionally ambassador (non-resident) to Guinea-Bissau in succession to Mr R.C. Beetham, who has transferred to a new diplomatic service appointment.  
Mr Richard Moore, Headmaster of the Cathedral Choir School in Epsom, North Yorkshire, is Chairman in succession to Mr R.C. Beetham. Mr Moore, who has been CSA Secretary for the past year, succeeded Dr John Moore, Headmaster of The King's School, Worcester.

## Appointments

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Mr Richard Moore, Headmaster of the Cathedral Choir School in Ripon, North Yorkshire, is Chairman of the Choir Schools' Association. Mr Moore, who has been CSA Secretary for the past year, succeeded Dr John Moore, Headmaster of The King's School, Worcester, on September 1.

## DEATHS

[illegible]

## DEATHS

[illegible]

**DOUGLAS J. GARDNER**

[illegible]

**SOUTH OF FRANCE.** Near

English family with daughter aged 4 and son aged 1, both due in December, require Live-in, experienced/Qualified Nanny for 40 hours per week. Duties as essential, must enjoy country life, be creative and happy. Interviews in London late September.

Please fax CV and References to: 010 33 93 41 25 81 or Tel: 010 33 93 41 25 90 Evenings

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## NEWS

## History in a handshake of peace

■ On a day of high drama and soaring hope, Israel and the Palestinians declared an end to decades of enmity.

On the White House lawn, Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, and Mahmoud Abbas, a top PLO official, signed an agreement promising Palestinian self-rule. Pages 1, 18, 19

■ Seconds after the signing, Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister, slowly and reluctantly shook hands with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to thunderous applause

■ In Jerusalem, thousands of Palestinians paraded through the streets waving their national flag, although reactions were more subdued on the Israeli side. Page 12

■ Already promises of help for the fledgling Palestinian self-government in Gaza and Jericho have begun to pour in. But so far it is unclear how much is needed. Page 13

## Drink-drive vicar jailed

The vicar of London's oldest parish church is serving two months in Brixton prison for drink driving. It has been disclosed. The Rev David Lawson, 46, was jailed after his third drink driving conviction. Page 1

## Meters dropped

Prospects for a national water-metering scheme have been abandoned on grounds of cost, even though meters could cut consumption by up to a fifth. A study shows that installing a meter in every home would cost nearly £3 billion. Page 1

## Clarke pay warning

Kenneth Clarke will today warn Britain's five million public sector workers that pay rises will have to be earned through higher productivity as he chairs the first meeting of the cabinet committee charged with tackling the public spending crisis. Page 2

## Escort to safety

A light aircraft hit by lightning in one of the gales now battering Britain was guided to safety from over the Atlantic by an RAF Nimrod. The twin-engine Cessna 340 was 1,500 miles west of Ireland when the American pilot radioed for help. Page 3

## Kidnap fantasy

A woman who triggered a nationwide hunt by kidnapping a six-month-old girl had convinced herself and her family that she had become the mother of twins, the psychiatrist Professor Anthony Clare told a court. Page 3

## Toytown scandal as Noddy is banned

Noddy and Big Ears are in trouble again. The innocent elf and his aurally-challenged pal have been deemed politically incorrect by Hampshire county council, which has refused to help promote a children's theatre production starring the Toytown characters. Officials said they could not distribute its leaflets to schools because it was "too sensitive". Page 3

## Labour in-fighting

Peter Hain, secretary of the Tribune Group of 100 Labour MPs, has pointed to a near terminal collapse in party activist morale and predicted that Labour would lose the next election unless it abandoned "soundbite politics". Page 5

## Health fears

The death of a woman who tried to ease her suffering from multiple sclerosis by taking a nutritional supplement has renewed the controversy over the benefits of alternative medicine, an inquest in Oxford was told. Page 5

## Demolition dispute

A demolition company said that the controlled explosion which toppled a Glasgow tower block, resulting in a woman's death and injuries to four other people, was a success. The local MP described the remarks as inappropriate and insensitive. Page 9

## Pretoria warning

As South Africa's parliament began legislating for its destruction, the government made clear that if the Inkatha Freedom Party and the white right-wing alliance did not rein in their rhetoric, a referendum would be held on the new constitution. Page 14

## Mogadishu attack

American soldiers searching two hospital compounds in Mogadishu were driven off by Somali gunmen in fierce fighting that threatened to engulf the US embassy. Three soldiers were injured in the fighting. Page 14



Kirsty McGill, 13, admiring the silver medal she won for for gaining top marks in this summer's GCSE German examination. Kirsty, whose father is an RAF officer, has been educated in various countries and now attends the German School in Richmond, southwest London.

## BUSINESS

Lloyd's: For the first time in its 306-year history, the loss making insurance market offered to limit the liability of financial institutions and small investors. Page 23

Canary Wharf: Mirror Group Newspapers has signed a five-year rent-free deal to move its 1,000 staff to Canary Wharf tower in London's Docklands. The deal includes a £5 million payment to MGN. Page 23

Markets: The FT-SE 100 Index slipped 12.2 points to 3,024.8. Sterling's trade-weighted index remained unchanged at \$1.3 despite a rise from DM2.4755 to DM2.4896. The pound slipped from \$1.5475 to \$1.5452. Page 26

## SPORT

Football: Andy Roxburgh has resigned as Scotland manager but will continue to be employed by the Scottish FA as technical director. His assistant, Craig Brown, will take charge for the remaining two World Cup games. Page 44

Athletics: Joan Allison, the British Olympic team manager, has expressed fears that Chinese women athletes are taking performance-enhancing drugs to help them break records. Page 44

American football: The Dallas Cowboys, reigning Superbowl champions, lost their second match of the National Football League season, when they were beaten 13-10 by the Buffalo Bills. Page 41

Disease with a past: "Contrary to popular opinion, ME is far from a new disease. Its predecessor, neurasthenia, attracted even more attention and controversy in Victorian England. It also attracted the same claims for miracle cures." Simon Wessely on ME. Page 16

Starting today: The Great British Quiz - based on Bamber Gascoigne's encyclopedia - with prizes worth £20,000. Page 17

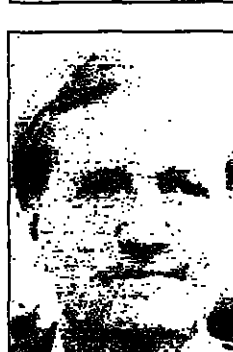
Underqualified profession? Many of this year's training places in the top 100 law firms in England and Wales went to non-law graduates. Page 31

On the way up: What is going on at the Coliseum? Someone is letting reformed graphic designers and former nurses steal the limelight at English National Opera in the hope of finding the operatic superstars of tomorrow. Page 37

Sport and art: Britain is revisiting the nation's football grounds. But architecturally the big question is whether clubs should simply be building shoeboxes or being more adventurous. Page 38

Facing up to his critics: Peter Greenaway's latest film opens in Britain later this week, and already the director is prepared for the critical onslaught. Page 39

## PEOPLE IN THE TIMES



David Gore-Booth, Britain's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, gave evidence to the re-opened Scott enquiry on arms sales to Iraq. Pages 2, 19



Margaret Bates is among the Tory constituency chairmen who fear that the party may fail to remedy its ills in time for an election. Page 11



Roy Edwards, a retired teacher, has been hailed as one of the saviours of the Cornish language - although he is a born and bred Brummie. Page 9

## THE TIMES TOMORROW

## Exit pursued by the audience

■ When David Mamet's *Oleanna* opened in America, there were fist fights on the pavement and actors were insulted as they left the theatre. Now *Oleanna* comes to the West End and Mamet talks about it

## Piaf: demystifying the legend

■ How much of the Edith Piaf legend is true? Thirty years after her death, Charles Bremner on the myths surrounding the great chanteuse

## The know-alls of advertising

■ Do you realise how much advertising, brand managers know about you? Alan Mitchell reports

Alan Whicker judges a beauty contest in South Africa. Whicker's *Miss World* (ITV, 10.40pm). Page 43

## Hope for peace

When men make peace, they radiate a force that can transcend all the obvious difficulties. Israelis and Palestinians will all need that force in the months to come. Page 19

## Scott free

The Scott enquiry is an unprecedented opportunity to identify malfunctions in the government machine and strengthen our most important institutions. Page 19

## Cymbeline's gold

The past belongs to everybody, not just to the members of a professional closed shop. Golden lads and girls all must, as metal-detector sweepers come to dust. Page 19

## CHAIM HERZOG

Israel has negotiated over the years many times with the Arabs, but multilateral Israel-Arab talks have never succeeded. It is the one-to-one talks that have invariably produced results. This breakthrough with the Palestinians could well change the traditional approach of simultaneous Arab negotiations with Israel, and enable each Arab nation to deal separately with us. Page 18

## BERNARD LEVIN

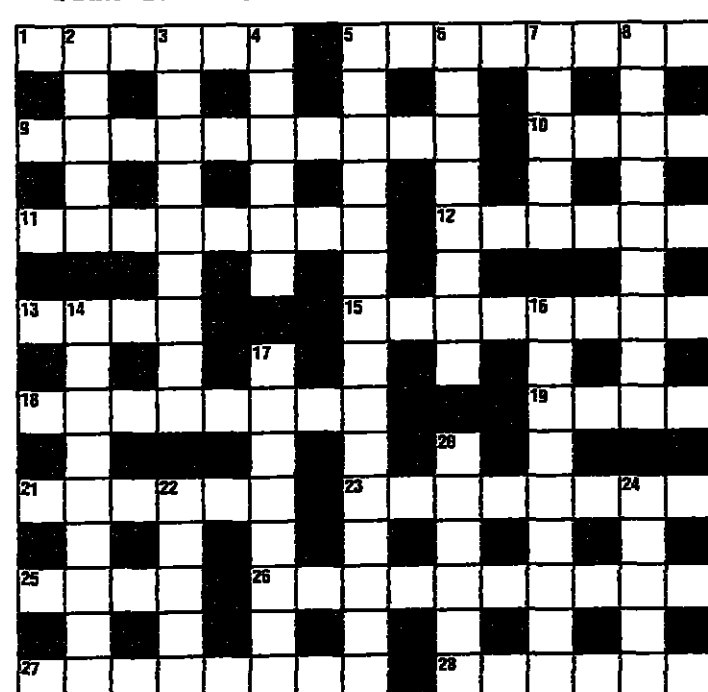
It seems to me that all politicians who have anything to do with sport are crooked, and that goes for all sportsmen who have anything to do with politicians, except Sebastian Coe. Page 18

Glenn Kinnock urges the government to increase its overseas aid to defuse the "poverty bomb" ticking in Africa and Asia. Page 19

Clearly it is a calculated risk that the Israeli government is taking. One only hopes that prime minister Rabin is calculating the odds right. As for the United States, we will have to put our support behind the decision of the Israeli government. — *The Washington Times*

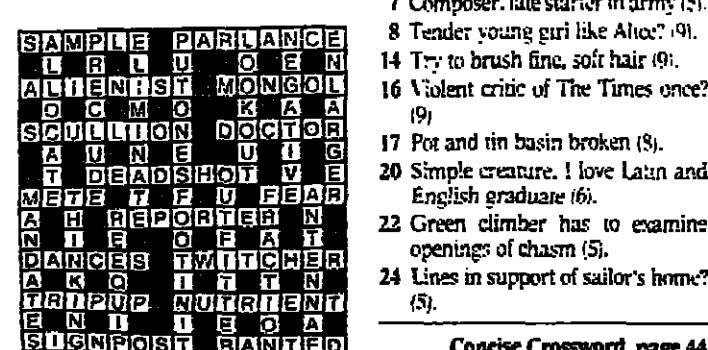
Enmity between Israel and the Palestinians had seemed to be an iron law. But this iron law, like the Iron Curtain before it, is giving way before the forces of history. That is what Rabin and Arafat are saying: it is time for a change. — *Los Angeles Times*

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,335



- ACROSS**
- What is the best means of defence on the field of battle? (6)
  - Charming female with printed plate (8)
  - "Song of the Steppes" (arr. Greg. Gory?) (10)
  - Longboat formerly in the Sprat? (4)
  - Volume of tortoiseshell, for example (5)
  - Family couch (6)
  - Anie fluctuated for hotly-tipped mount (4)
  - Did it go to Falstaff's head, hitting the sack? (8)
  - New mural around garden-centre leaves one indifferent (8)
  - Open University don's slip (4)
- DOWN**
- Stubble removed, possibly, to keep in time? (6)
  - Comic trick to take in all the papers, etc (8)
  - Sounds like put-up job (4)
  - The man of the match? (10)
  - Fallen - not having been hurt. say? (8)
  - A bride's change of marriage-couch? (3,3)
  - Light wood producing aromatic resin mostly (5)
  - Inferior riding standard (5-4)
  - Friendly do? (6)
  - Post-impressionist's device in making a French composition? (8-7)
  - How Caesar addressed Brutus, new legate in guardianship (8)
  - Composer, late starter in army (5)
  - Tender young girl like Alice? (9)
  - Try to brush fire, soft hair (10)
  - Violent critic of The Times once? (9)
  - Pot and tin basin broken (8)
  - Simple creature, I love Latin and English graduate (6)
  - Green climber has to examine openings of chasm (5)
  - Lines in support of sailor's home? (5)

## Solution to Puzzle No 19,334



Concise Crossword, page 44

## TIMES WEATHERCAST

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0800 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
West of London	702
South of London	703
North of London	704
West of London	705
South of London	706
North of London	707
West of London	708
South of London	709
North of London	710
West of London	711
South of London	712
North of London	713
West of London	714
South of London	715
North of London	716
West of London	717
South of London	718
North of London	719
West of London	720
South of London	721
North of London	722
West of London	723
South of London	724
North of London	725
West of London	726
South of London	727
North of London	728
West of London	729
South of London	730

Weathercast is charged at 36p per minute (plus 45p per minute at all other times).

## AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0300 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
London & SE traffic, roadworks	732
London & SE traffic, roadworks	733
London & SE traffic, roadworks	734
London & SE traffic, roadworks	735
London & SE traffic, roadworks	736
London & SE traffic, roadworks	737
London & SE traffic, roadworks	738
London & SE traffic, roadworks	739
London & SE traffic, roadworks	740
London & SE traffic, roadworks	741
London & SE traffic, roadworks	742
London & SE traffic, roadworks	743
London & SE traffic, roadworks	744
London & SE traffic, roadworks	745
London & SE traffic, roadworks	746
London & SE traffic, roadworks	747
London & SE traffic, roadworks	748
London & SE traffic, roadworks	749
London & SE traffic, roadworks	750

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (plus 45p per minute at all other times).

## WEATHER

showers at some time today. The best of the brighter weather will be over western Scotland, parts of Wales and southwest England. Eastern parts of Scotland and England will be more cloudy with showers or longer periods of rain. Outlook: western areas will be brighter with scattered showers. Eastern areas will be more cloudy with rain or showers, especially in northeast England.

## ABROAD

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Algeria	26	SE	100	cloudy
Amman	26	SE	100	cloudy
Baghdad	26	SE	100	cloudy
Bangkok	26	SE	100	cloudy
Beijing	26	SE	100	cloudy
Bombay	26	SE	100	cloudy
Buenos Aires	26	SE	100	cloudy
Calcutta	26	SE	100	cloudy
Cairo	26	SE	100	cloudy
Colon	26	SE	100	cloudy
Dhaka	26	SE	100	cloudy
Hong Kong	26	SE	100	cloudy
London	26	SE	100	cloudy
Los Angeles	26	SE	100	cloudy
Manila	26	SE	100	cloudy
Medan	26	SE	100	cloudy
Mumbai	26	SE	100	cloudy
Nairobi	26	SE	100	cloudy
Rangoon	26	SE	100	cloudy
Seoul	26	SE	100	cloudy
Singapore	26	SE	100	cloudy
Taipei	26	SE	100	cloudy
Tokyo	26	SE	100	cloudy
Yokohama	26	SE	100	cloudy

## Most of the country will be

windy, and there will be rain or showers at some time today. The best of the brighter weather will be over western Scotland, parts of Wales and southwest England. Eastern parts of Scotland and England will be more cloudy with showers or longer periods of rain. Outlook: western areas will be brighter with scattered showers. Eastern areas will be more cloudy with rain or showers, especially in northeast England.

## LONDON

Yesterday: Temp. max 6am to 6pm, 11C (53F), min 6pm to 6am, 11C (53F). Humidity 65-85 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm. Sun 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm. Sea level, 1.00m. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm.

## HIGHEST &amp; LOWEST

Sunday: Highest day temp. 15.5C (60F), lowest day temp. 11.1C (52F). Highest rainfall, 1.0mm. Lowest rainfall, 0.1mm. Highest sunshine, 1.0h. Lowest sunshine, 0.1h.

## MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp. max 6am to 6pm, 17C (63F), min 6pm to 6am, 11C (52F). Humidity 65-85 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm. Sun 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm. Sea level, 1.00m. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm.

## GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp. max 6am to 6pm, 15C (59F), min 6pm to 6am, 11C (52F). Humidity 65-85 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm. Sun 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm. Sea level, 1.00m. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.7mm.

## BANK

Bank	Rate
Australia	2.45
Canada	1.00
France	6.55
Germany	1.36
Italy	1.36
Japan	163.00
Netherlands	2.20
Spain	166.00
Switzerland	2.00
USA	1.57

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Country	Rate
Australia	2.45
Canada	1.00
France	6.55
Germany	1.36
Italy	1.36
Japan	163.00
Netherlands	2.20
Spain	166.00
Switzerland	2.00
USA	1.57

## AIRFARES

City	Rate
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10.00
Luxembourg	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Munich	10.00
Zurich	10.00

## SEASIDE

City	Rate
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10.00
Luxembourg	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Munich	10.00
Zurich	10.00

## TEMPERATURES

City	Temp
London	15.0
Paris	15.0
Rome	15.0
Madrid	15.0
Amsterdam	15.0
Brussels	15.0
Luxembourg	15.0
Frankfurt	15.0
Munich	15.0
Zurich	15.0

## MOON

City	Time
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10.00
Luxembourg	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Munich	10.00
Zurich	10.00

## NEW MOON

City	Time
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10.00
Luxembourg	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Munich	10.00
Zurich	10.00

## READ THE TIMES

City	Rate
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10.00
Luxembourg	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Munich	10.00
Zurich	10.00

## TODAY

City	Rate
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10.00
Luxembourg	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Munich	10.00
Zurich	10.00

## TODAY

City	Rate
London	10.00
Paris	10.00
Rome	10.00
Madrid	10.00
Amsterdam	10.00
Brussels	10



SMALL BUSINESS 29

Cracking idea pulls in the customers

ARTS 39

Peter Greenaway: the opera that became a film

SPORT 40-44

Sampras kisses goodbye to the superbrat era

WHO TRAINS TOMORROW'S LAWYERS?

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# THE TIMES

2

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1993

BUSINESS EDITOR  
Robert Baillentine

BUSINESS  
TODAY

HICCUP

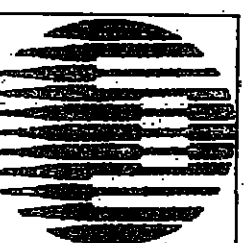


Losses from an insurance business sold more than five years ago limited growth at Dalgety, the food and period group  
Page 25

TRADE GAP

Only the Dutch and the Danish supported a call by Chancellor Kenneth Clarke to sign a new world trade treaty on trade  
Page 24

PROMISE



Asia remains the key to growth plans at Inchcape, the motor, marketing and services group, especially the Indian market  
Page 26, Tempus 27

RING UP

Allders, the department store and duty free shops group, is to go public in a £150 million offer that will raise between £75 million and £95 million  
Page 25

THE POUND  
US \$ 1.5433 (+0.0023)  
German mark 2.4896 (+0.0141)  
Exchange index 81.3 (same)  
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET  
FT-SE 100 3024.8 (-12.2)  
Dow Jones 3631.13 (+9.50)  
Nikkei Avg 21148.11 (+330.13)

INTEREST RATES  
London Bank Base 6%  
3-month interbank 5 1/8%  
US Federal Funds 3 1/4%  
3-month Treas Bils 2.97-2.98%  
Long Bond 5.87%

CURRENCIES  
New York London  
£/\$ 1.5433 £/DM 1.5440  
\$/DM 1.6112 £/DM 2.4896  
\$/DM 1.4075 £/DM 2.1732  
\$/DM 1.5810 £/DM 1.6320  
\$/Yen 106.25 £/Yen 164.04  
\$/SDR 1.0881 £/SDR 1.2890  
London Forex market close

GOLD  
London Fixing (\$)  
AM 348.25 PM 344.20  
Close 344.00-344.50  
New York  
Comex 343.75-344.25

RETAIL PRICES  
RPI 140.7 July (1.4%)  
\* Denotes midday trading price



Lined up ready for the entry of corporate capital: (from left) David Rowland, Peter Middleton, Robert Hiscox and solicitor Barry O'Brien

## Banks prepare plans for debut at Lloyd's

BY SARAH BAGNALL  
INSURANCE  
CORRESPONDENT

LLOYD's of London, the loss-making insurance market, announced rules for the entry of corporate capital, opening its doors for the first time in its 306-year history to financial institutions and small investors on a limited liability basis.

Financial institutions are drawing up plans and expect to issue proposals to prospective providers of capital next month. Samuel Montagu, the UK merchant bank, and James Capel, the stockbroker, hope to attract £250 million of funds. Sir Laurie Magnus, a director at Samuel Montagu, said he hoped the vehicle would be an investment trust, targeting both institutions and small investors. He added that small investors would be able to invest through a personal equity plan, which is tax-free.

■ New tax-free funds will be launched to attract small investors to finance Lloyd's of London. These are intended to replace the traditional names who have left in droves

Other banks, such as Rea Brothers and Salomon Brothers, have similar plans. Many schemes involve setting up holding companies with several operating subsidiaries, which will invest in an array of Lloyd's syndicates. Under the rules, each subsidiary must have a minimum overall premium limit of £10 million. Sir Laurie said: "We are looking to support about 80 syndicates, of which two-thirds will be the larger syndicates and the balance, small specialist syndicates."

The introduction of new sources of capital is an attempt to replace the market's traditional investors, the individual names, who have been leaving

the market in droves. As a result of their departure, the market's capacity has dropped from £11.4 billion in 1991 to £8.9 billion this year. Lloyd's expects individual names to provide the bulk of next year's capacity, up to about £7.5 billion, but is keen to attract corporate capital to instil confidence in the existing membership. Peter Middleton, Lloyd's chief executive, said: "Corporate capital is like fitting stabilisers on to a motorbike. It is to give existing names the security that Lloyd's will continue to trade and to trade profitably."

Lloyd's management admits that convincing names and potential corporate capital

providers that Lloyd's is a good investment is no easy task, given the market's losses of more than £5.5 billion in the past three years. In 1990, the latest underwriting year reported on, under the three-year Lloyd's accounting system, 11 of the market's 388 syndicates lost more than 100 per cent of their allocated capacity and 273 lost money for their names; 115 made a profit. Only one made a profit of more than 40 per cent.

Robert Hiscox, a deputy chairman at Lloyd's, said: "It is a terrible thing that Lloyd's has done in ruining people's lives... The dream of limited liability is that we no longer ever threaten to change a lifestyle." However, Mr Middleton said: "It should be self-evident that insurance is a risk business which is cyclical, and Lloyd's is a market which has for many years specialised in writing particularly complex risks. In addition, the effect of

adverse developments of recent years inevitably affects the decision whether to become a member." David Rowland, chairman of Lloyd's, said: "Much still needs to be done to resolve the many difficulties facing the society."

One obstacle to raising corporate funds is the Lloyd's extraordinary meeting on October 20, called to avert the danger that dissident names will delay vital by-laws by calling for a meeting later in the year. Members will vote on the new by-laws, which are necessary for prospective corporate members wanting Stock Exchange listings in time for 1994.

Corporate members, which may include a few existing names transferring into the new vehicles, have to have a minimum net worth of £1.5 million.

Diary and Tempus, page 27  
Open door, page 27

## Ferranti calls EGM as net assets fall

BY MELVYN MARCUS, CITY EDITOR

EUGENE Anderson, chairman of Ferranti, the UK defence specialist, has been forced to call an extraordinary meeting in view of the company's parlous financial state.

A circular to shareholders highlights that Ferranti's net assets, as at August 1, amounted to £47.9 million — less than half the company's called-up share capital of £96.8 million. Accordingly, as a requirement of Section 142 of the Companies Act 1985, an EGM has been called for 11.30 am on October 7, "to consider the situation and decide what action, if any, should be taken".

Mr Anderson reiterated that the board's priorities are to strengthen the balance sheet through equity injection or strategic partnerships, win additional significant business implement further rationalisation while protecting core activities and to produce a profit. Ferranti suffered a loss of £24.5 million in the year to end-March, and yesterday's bulletin disclosed that there has been no improvement in profitability in the first few months of the current year.

On the Stock Exchange, Ferranti's share price collapsed from 12 1/2 p to 8 1/2 p, capitalising the company at less than £80 million. Speculation over a rescue operation persists, but Ferranti's debts of about £90 million — excluding outstanding payments to creditors of £19 million — hardly augur well for shareholders.

GBC is believed to be eyeing the situation but, as Ferranti's advisers are well aware, Lord Weinstock, managing director, is not renewed for paying a premium for goodwill.

A spokesman for Ferranti, which was rocked by fraud at International Signal & Control, its US offshoot, in 1989, stressed that the decision to call an EGM was, essentially, a technical matter. "The directors are under an obligation to meet the Companies Act directive. Ferranti has the full benefit and support of its bankers," he said.

The promise from Mr Anderson is that after a sustained return to profit, the directors would consider a reduction of capital to facilitate the payment of dividends. No capital reconstruction is envisaged in the short term because there would be no practical benefit.

Tempus, page 27



Anderson: priorities

## Canary Wharf lures Mirror with £5m

BY PATRICIA TEHAN, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

MIRROR Group Newspapers has signed a five-year rent-free deal to move its 1,000 staff to Canary Wharf in London's Docklands. The deal, for a 25-year lease, includes a £5 million payment by Canary Wharf to MGN, which believes the move should also generate a further £2 million of cost savings a year.

MGN plans a phased move of its five newspapers, including the Daily Mirror, from its offices at 33 Holborn in central London early next year. It said it has settled a dispute over the lease of 33 Holborn with Grant Thornton, liquidator of Robert Maxwell Estates, the landlord of the offices.

MGN had been refusing to pay rent on its London headquarters since the end of December and is believed to have owed £9 million up to the end of this month. It has agreed to pay the back rent, MGN was waiting for last week's deal between Canary Wharf's banks and its administrators, which should see the development come out of administration next month, before announcing its move. The group will take 150,000 sq ft in five floors at the tower, compared with 500,000 sq ft at Holborn. The floors, 20 to 24, are those that were to have been occupied by Manufacturers Hanover until that group's takeover by Chemical Bank.

MGN has occupied 33 Holborn since 1960. David Montgomery, chief executive of MGN, described the relocation as a move which "severs MGN's final links with its Maxwellian past".

Those links will not, however, be finally severed until the administrators of Robert Maxwell Private Companies sell a 54.8 per cent stake in MGN. The administrators are expected to reveal their intentions to sell the stake in a public offer this autumn when MGN first-half results are announced tomorrow.

## Low inflation: the hidden blue rinse factor

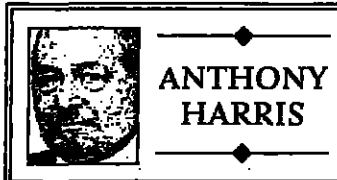
We do not hear very much from pure monetarists these days, but some still survive, and not just Professor Tim Congdon. He is a broad money man, which means that he has an excellent forecasting record in recent years. Broad money, which is heavily influenced by financial lending, has reliably told the story of asset price bubbles and debt deflation. That is perhaps why the Bundesbank, which used to practise narrow monetarism, has switched to the broader M3, with dire consequences for most of the rest of us.

The narrow money men, still to be found in the University of Chicago and a few of America's regional Federal Reserve Banks, would expect this trouble; they have always argued that broad money is as long as it is broad. But they are themselves in disarray. They believe that what matters is the monetary base — "high powered money" in the textbooks, "central bank money" in

Germany. But they are faced with the most baffling story a theorist can confront: a clear cause, but no effect.

The Fed has been creating dollars at a reckless pace in its quest for low interest rates. In the past 12 months, its own lending to the banking system has risen by 12.6 per cent, the US monetary base by 11.2 per cent and M1 by 12.4 per cent. This ought to be highly inflationary; but virtually no inflation has appeared. The Fed's own economists confessed at the recent central bankers' get-together in Wyoming that they don't know what to make of it all. The markets may in the end demand a better explanation.

Part of the story has been told in these columns. New money has been soaked up by the commercial banks, who have been happy to rebuild their own reserves, but have only recently become confident enough to lend to anyone else. The same, by the way, applies here. The rise in foreign dollar reserves reflects the US trade



ANTHONY HARRIS

deficit, which is potentially deflationary; but only a small part of it. What is missing, about \$60 billion, is the rest of the trade deficit, not to mention capital flows, drugs and the rest: the dollars that are created and then disappear.

They can be found, but elsewhere. Much of the motive power comes from the unsung controllers of US capital flows: the blue rinse brigade. America's retired used to live mainly on the interest from their savings accounts; their hero was Paul Volcker. They have a low-rate policy — as do the British retired, as they showed at Christchurch. They have been switching on a huge scale out of

savings accounts with the banks and savings institutions, and into various mutual funds promising higher income. So the Fed has caused inflation — the re-inflation of asset prices, everywhere. It has also caused price inflation, but outside the US, and indeed outside the whole developed world.

The high income funds have been buying securities you would never have thought of: Mexican peso bonds, Malaysian ringgit Treasury bills, shopping in Thailand, Hong Kong, Argentina, Chile, you name it. All these countries, whose currencies are nominally pegged to the dollar, have been suffering inflation, and have responded by raising interest rates. Result: slower growth, but still faster inflows. Sooner or later something will have to be done: the probable answer is a tax on foreign investors, which would drive the flows back to the developed world. There is thus a

clear deferred inflationary threat, though not a huge one: Europe's money supply would only be mildly inflated by flows that can disrupt policy in small economies. But there is a drain hole. Suppose Mrs Bluerinse buys emerging market funds, the hot fashion. They invest, say, in Poland, now enjoying a capitalist boom. The Polish entrepreneur takes his dollars to Russia and buys a factory in Kharkov. The Russian sellers hang on to their dollars, because the local coupon currency does not work.

We cannot measure all such flows, mainly illegal, but they matter. The developed world, led by America and Germany, is re-flooding the ex-communist monetary system. This has two results: money that never comes home cannot cause inflation; countries that export banknotes tend to suffer depression in their other export industries. This offsets potential inflation. But how much? That's the \$60 billion question.

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BY GEORGE BROCK AND COLIN NARBROUGH

Even at the best Tecs, students were awarded only 43.4 national vocational qualifications for every 100 leavers. At the worst group, the figure was 24.28.

Mr Clarke was further hardening Britain's scepticism about plans being nurtured by M Delors, the president of the European Commission, for creating more jobs in Europe by reorganising the labour market and larger public expenditure. But his views found little echo among his colleagues. Only the Dutch and Danish stressed the importance of the trade talks, which rest on a knife edge and must be closed by December 15.

France, whose fierce resistance to a transatlantic deal on farm goods prompted fears that the world trade accord may still prove unachievable this year, has signalled its confidence that its European part-

Sir Leon Brittan, the European trade commissioner, M Delors and Willy Claes, the Belgian foreign minister, were all in Washington yesterday, where they will seek to establish how much leeway the Clinton administration has to reopen the EC-US deal.

M Juppé, on French radio, made clear that France was prepared to risk an EC crisis by deploying the veto, if its demands over Blair House were not accommodated.

Peter Sutherland, the Gatt director-general, however, told Sky television news on Sunday that a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round by December 15 was still on.

## Forth s

## Seeking mo

# Ports

**Pendragon**  
PENDRAGON, the motor & dividend after accompanying profits with an optimistic stall which was floated off from V pre-tax profits rise to £3.07 m June from £2.17 million last year, to 6.1p (4.8p) a share. The 2.4p (2.2p). Pendragon shares

**Candover**  
CANDOVER Investments, the in management buy-outs and 30 per cent to £1.6 million in result of sharply reduced inter- fees. Earnings per share fell full dividend has been increased 50 per share rose 5.2 per cent to 20 rise in the FT all-share index

**Partnership pays** is raising its interim dividend by 41.6 per cent jump in first-half earnings on prospects. The group, Williams Holdings in 1989, saw a million in the six months to end-eme. Earnings climbed 27 per cent and the interim dividend is raised to 7p to 27p.

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## BY SUSAN GILCHRIST

**FORTH** Ports, the Scottish port operator outbid for Medway Ports of Kent, is still considering the acquisition of other trust ports to secure strong future profit growth.

Hugh Thompson, Forth chief executive, said he was interested in southern ports, such as Medway, which would extend the group's geographic spread. "The opportunities in Scotland must be limited for us. It would therefore be nice to get a spread of

business further south on the east coast." Forth pulled back from bidding for Merway because the £30 million being offered by rival Mersey Docks was considered too high.

However, Forth remains interested in other trust ports, such as Dover, Ipswich and Tyne, which are due to be privatised. Many are nervous about taking the MBO route, said Mr Thompson, after the experience of Tees' management, which found itself

bid by a consortium led by Powell Duffryn. To date, Forth is the only operator that has taken the *floatation route*.

Mr Thompson made his remarks as he unveiled a 6 per cent rise in pre-tax profit from £5.2 million to £5.5 million for the six months to June 27 1993, due to an increase in overall tonnage volumes. But the group said profits would not be as good in the second half. The interim dividend is raised from 2p to 2.25p.

**Candover** fa

me. Earnings climbed 27 per cent, while the interim dividend is raised to 27p from 21p.

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# Gloomy outlook forecast as depression hovers over equities

THE equity market was looking every bit as gloomy as the weather, with leading shares suffering sharp falls after an early rally was washed away.

The rest of the week looks little better, with brokers forecasting unsettled conditions during the next few days.

The financial future caused much of the trouble as investors began unwinding positions before the expiry of the September series. This succeeded in dragging the cash market with it for much of the session, although prices managed to close above their worst of the day.

By the close of business, the FT-SE 100 index was nursing a fall of 12.2 to 3,024.8, having been almost 20 points down

## STOCK MARKET

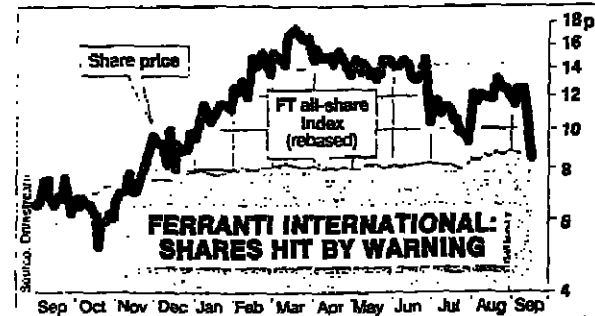
earlier in the session. Turnover was on the low side, with just 585 million shares traded.

Turnover was boosted in late trading by a protected programme trade, which produced several large lines of stock. These included 1.1 million BAT Industries, up 8p to 450p, 1.3 million British Steel, down 1p to 108p, 1 million F&L, 2p firmer at 150p, 1.6 million Rolls-Royce, 1/2p cheaper at 147 1/2p, 950,000 Tarmac, 2p lighter at 157p, and 500,000 BP, 1p harder at 300 1/2p.

Among leaders, BPB Industries rose 7p to 252p after an upgrading of profits by Cazenove, the company's broker. Thorn EMI also benefited from a visit to its music division by Hoare Govett, the broker, with the price climbing 12p to 983p.

Airtours, the package holiday group, fell 6p to 409p as directors of the company discussed 5.2 million shares. They were placed by Hoare Govett with various institutions at 403p. The shares were part of their existing holdings and share option scheme.

The leading drug companies suffered an early markdown on the back of fears that President Clinton's proposals for cutting the US healthcare bill will limit price



risers to the rate of inflation. Falls were seen in Glaxo, 20p to 620p, after 614p. Smith-Kline Beecham A, 14p to 403p, Wellcome, 9p to 723p, and Zeneca, 9p to 719p.

Incheape tumbled 25p to 541p after first-half figures failed to match City expectations. Pre-tax profits were 11 per cent higher at £130.4 million, boosted by a £16 million profit on currency fluctuations. The cost of expansion drove interest charges up from £3.1 million to £15 million. Sir David Plastow, the chairman, was cautious.

about current trading. He described the picture across its main markets as mixed. Brokers immediately downgraded their forecast for Incheape's full-year figure by £10 million to £290 million.

Dalgety slipped 3p to 488p, after briefly touching 490p, after a disappointing set of half-year figures showing pre-tax profits virtually static at £112.2 million. Operating profits were up, but offset by a £9 million provision.

Shares in Ferranti, the struggling electronics group, fell 4p to 84p after a warning that continued trading losses during the restructuring of the group had resulted in net assets dropping to less than half of its called-up share

capital of £96.8 million. The company is now required to call an extraordinary meeting to discuss the situation.

Pedragon, the motor distributor, fell 7p to 277p, in spite of reporting a 42 per cent increase in interim pre-tax profits to £3.07 million and a 9 per cent increase in the dividend. The group was optimistic about the year as a whole, indicating that the increase in new car registrations was expected to continue.

Flagstone was suspended at 25p at the company's request for an announcement. The group is expected to give details soon of a leisure acquisition and a rights issue to help finance it.

narrow limits before closing at the low of the day. On the futures market, the December series of the long gilt finished three ticks cheaper at £113 1/8, with 23,000 contracts completed. Index-linked enjoyed solid support with investors taking the view they look cheap. Remaining supplies of the tap Treasury index-linked 2 per cent 2006 were exhausted and the Bank of England issued a further £250 million of Treasury index-linked 4 1/2 per cent 2030 in long Treasury 9 per cent 2012 fixed £1 1/8 at £118 1/2, while in shorts Treasury 9 1/2 per cent 1999 was one tick off at £113 1/2.

MICHAEL CLARK

## EIS edges ahead at half time

Trading is still mixed at EIS Group, the quoted engineering concern that last spring raised £24 million via a rights issue to fund acquisitions. It has spent £2 million buying three businesses and has agreed to buy the aerospace and industrial arm of Bimex Industries for £5 million.

The group said it would seek further acquisitions as it unveiled pre-tax profits of £7.8 million (£7.3 million) in the six months to end-June. The company has also boosted the dividend to 3.30p (3.225p).

## Fosters in black

Fosters, the world's fourth largest brewing group, has returned to the black for the first time in four years despite a further decline in beer volumes in its main markets. The Australian group's £361 million (£366 million) loss became a profit after tax and abnormal of £310 million for the year to end-June.

## GPE purchase

Great Portland Estates has exchanged contracts to buy the Harvey Centre in Harlow, Essex, from British Rail Pension Trustee Company for £41.5 million in cash. The deal is part of Great Portland's drive to widen the provincial and retail elements of its portfolio.

## Bank appoints

Jean-Claude Trichet, French treasury director, is to be the new governor of the Bank of France. He replaces Jacques de Larosiere, who is to head the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## UK Land in red

UK Land, the property group that owns the Elephant & Castle shopping and office complex, remained in the red, but reports a reduced pre-tax loss of £14.8 million in the year to end-March.

# Asia remains crucial for buoyant Incheape

By COLIN CAMPBELL

INCHCAPE, the motor, marketing and services group, has identified India as one of several countries in which it hopes to have a meaningful presence by the turn of the century.

Sir David Plastow, chairman, and Charles Mackay, chief executive, said that Asia remained the key to Incheape's strategy. China, where it started operations in 1940, continued to offer promise.

In Latin America, activity in Chile and in Argentina would probably be stepped up and further investment would be made in Britain and in the Middle East. In continental Europe, investment would be selective, they added.

Sir David said the six months to June 30 had been mixed and tough; movements in sterling and the yen had had a substantial impact on results. However, turnover 29 per cent up at £3.01 billion and pre-tax profits at £130.9 million (£117.1 million) demonstrated the portfolio's resilience.

The balance sheet was further improved, with gearing down from 42.6 per cent to 39.8 per cent. Interest was covered 7.5 times. Incheape is raising the interim dividend

from 5.4p to 5.8p a share. Sir David said operating profits from motor interests were 32 per cent higher. In the UK, the group had "at last seen a recovery in the motor market". Toyota (UK) increased market share, which reached 3.19 per cent during August.

Motor exports to China were buoyant, though recently introduced austerity measures suggest that the strong performance will not be repeated in the second half.

Profits from services rose by 22 per cent: results from Bain Clarkson, the insurance group, were especially strong. The marketing division experienced mixed fortunes. Hong Kong, the Middle East, Thailand and South America were strong, but the Japanese economy remains weak and profits in Singapore fell after the Rolex shareholding was reduced.

Mr Mackay said Incheape was "very pleased" with its initial 15.3 per cent stake in Gesteira. The company has an option, to be exercised by next July, to raise this interest to 24.6 per cent.

The shares fell 27p to 533p.

Tempus, page 27



Charles Mackay, left, and Sir David look to India

# News Corp sells stake in HK paper

FROM REUTERS IN HONG KONG

THE sale of 34.9 per cent of the South China Morning Post by The News Corporation to Robert Kuok, a Malaysian tycoon, for US\$349 million ended a week of speculation. News Corp, whose chairman and chief executive is Rupert Murdoch, will retain 15.1 per cent of South China Morning Post (Holdings), forming an alliance with Mr Kuok that could

prove the key to News Corp's satellite television ambitions in the China market. The agreement was signed on Sunday, more than a week after news broke that News Corp, the parent of News International, which owns The Times, was negotiating to sell the stake.

Trading in SCMP shares has been suspended since the announcement on September 3. The deal values the shares at about HK\$5.15 (42p). Mr Kuok, 69, is one of Asia's richest

businessmen. Although not a native of Hong Kong, Mr Kuok spends much of his time there and his Kerry Group, through which the SCMP deal has been struck, is based in the colony. The deal is conditional upon Kerry Group being satisfied that no general offer will be required on its part under the Hong Kong mergers and takeovers code. By buying less than 35 per cent, Mr Kuok avoids having to make a general offer. The deal values SCMP Holdings at about US\$1 billion.

## WALL STREET

New York — Shares stayed higher in mid-morning, focusing on lower bond yields. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 10 points to 3,632.

Tokyo — The Nikkei average closed at a new high for the year of 21,481.1, up 330.13 points, on heavy index-linked buying.

Sydney — Shares ignored a sharp rise on Wall Street to close lower in lacklustre trade. The all-ordinaries index closed 3.2 lower at 1,938.3.

Hong Kong — The Hang Seng index fell 16.68 points to 7,476.77 on Sino-British friction.

Reuter

## RECENT ISSUES

Anglian Water Writs	106	+1
Bakyrchik (120)	131	+1
Bea Viet Nam Units	535	...
BT (Party) (150)	176	...
Cellcom	95	...
Exploria A	4	...
Finbury Smaller Co's C	155	...
For & Col Special Inc	69	...
For & Col Spl Capital	44	...
For & Col Spl Int'l	112	...
Lagard High Inc Tr (100)	109	...
Razzan Warrants	38	+5

## RIGHTS ISSUES

Albrighton n/p (17)	1	...
Arden n/p (21)	15	...
CRH n/p (260)	27	...
Cadbury Schwe n/p (400)	65	...
Goodwin n/p (200)	2	...
Lilleshall n/p (125)	21	...
Rolls Royce n/p (130)	15	+1
Tobacco n/p (19)	1	...
Wicks n/p (88)	9	+2

## MAJOR CHANGES

RISES: Brit Ratings 83p (+18p)

Haywood Williams 338p (+13p)

Dewhurst Holdings 580p (+11p)

ICI 728p (+11p)

FALLS: Tipok 256p (-12p)

Whitbread A 538p (-11p)

Incheape 538p (-27p)

Wear Group 312p (-11p)

Stanley Leisure 231p (-14p)

Closing Prices Page 28

## FT-SE VOLUMES

Share	Vol	Share	Vol	Share	Vol
ASDA	1,000	Castrol	1,000	Scott Power	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000

## MAJOR INDICES

Index	Value	Index	Value
New York (midday)	3,632	FT 30 share	2,547.7 (+10.6)
S&P Composite	4,223.1 (+4.8)	Brussels	2,547.7 (+10.6)
Tokyo	21,481.1 (+330.13)	Paris CAC	5,210.1 (+1.36)
Hong Kong	7,476.77 (-16.68)	Zurich S&K Gen	Closed
Amsterdam	1,938.3 (-3.2)	London:	
Sydney	1,938.3 (-3.2)	FT All-Share	2,547.7 (+10.6)
Frankfurt	1,938.3 (-3.2)	FT 100	2,547.7 (+10.6)
DAX	1,938.3 (-3.2)	FT 30	2,547.7 (+10.6)

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

Option	Price	Option	Price
First Decline	100	Last Decline	100
Second Decline	100	Third Decline	100
Fourth Decline	100	Fifth Decline	100
Sixth Decline	100	Seventh Decline	100
Eighth Decline	100	Ninth Decline	100
Tenth Decline	100	Eleventh Decline	100
Twelfth Decline	100	Thirteenth Decline	100
Fourteenth Decline	100	Fifteenth Decline	100
Sixteenth Decline	100	Seventeenth Decline	100
Eighteenth Decline	100	Nineteenth Decline	100
Twentieth Decline	100	Twenty-first Decline	100

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
FT-SE 100	3,632	3,632	3,632	3,632	1,332
Three Month Sterling	94.08	94.08	94.08	94.08	919
Three Mth Eurodollar	94.08	94.08	94.08	94.08	919
Three Mth Euro DM	94.08	94.08	94.08	94.08	919
Long Gilt	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919
Japanese Govt Bond	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919
German Gov Bd Bond	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919
German Gov Bd Bond	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919
Three month ECU	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919
Euro Swiss Franc	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919
Italian Govt Bond	114.08	114.08	114.08	114.08	919

## COMMODITIES

Commodity	Price	Commodity	Price
Crude Oil (Brent)	18.40	Gold (100g)	360.00
Crude Oil (WTI)	18.40	Silver (100g)	160.00
Crude Oil (Dubai)	18.40	Palladium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Lombard)	18.40	Platinum (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Zeebrugge)	18.40	Rhodium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Amsterdam)	18.40	Iridium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Antwerp)	18.40	Ruthenium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Brussels)	18.40	Rhenium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Frankfurt)	18.40	Vanadium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (Hamburg)	18.40	Niobium (100g)	1,200.00
Crude Oil (London)	18.40	Molybdenum (100g)	1,200.00

## MONEY MARKETS

Market	Rate	Market	Rate
Exchange index compared with 1985 was same at 81.3		STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	
1 month	81.3	1 month	81.3
3 months	81.3	3 months	81.3
6 months	81.3	6 months	81.3
9 months	81.3	9 months	81.3
12 months	81.3	12 months	81.3

## LIFFE OPTIONS

Option	Price	Option	Price
First Decline	100	Last Decline	100
Second Decline	100	Third Decline	100
Fourth Decline	100	Fifth Decline	100
Sixth Decline	100	Seventh Decline	100
Eighth Decline	100	Ninth Decline	100
Tenth Decline	100	Eleventh Decline	100
Twelfth Decline	100	Thirteenth Decline	100
Fourteenth Decline	100	Fifteenth Decline	100
Sixteenth Decline	100	Seventeenth Decline	100
Eighteenth Decline	100	Nineteenth Decline	100
Twentieth Decline	100	Twenty-first Decline	100

## FT-SE 100

Share	Vol	Share	Vol	Share	Vol
ASDA	1,000	Castrol	1,000	Scott Power	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000
Avon	1,000	Cashew	200	Scott's	2,000

## MAJOR INDICES

Index	Value	Index	Value
New York (midday)	3,632	FT 30 share	2,547.7 (+10.6)
S&P Composite	4,223.1 (+4.8)	Brussels	2,547.7 (+10.6)
Tokyo	21,481.1 (+330.13)	Paris CAC	5,210.1 (+1.36)
Hong Kong	7,476.77 (-16.68)	Zurich S&K Gen	Closed
Amsterdam	1,938.3 (-3.2)	London:	
Sydney	1,938.3 (-3.2)	FT All-Share	2,547.7 (+10.6)
Frankfurt	1,938.3 (-3.2)	FT 100	2,547.7 (+10.6)
DAX	1,938.3 (-3.2)	FT 30	2,547.7 (+10.6)

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

Option	Price	Option	Price
First Decline	100	Last Decline	100
Second Decline	100	Third Decline	100
Fourth Decline	100	Fifth Decline	100
Sixth Decline	100	Seventh Decline	100
Eighth Decline	100	Ninth Decline	100
Tenth Decline	100	Eleventh Decline	100
Twelfth Decline	100	Thirteenth Decline	100
Fourteenth Decline	100	Fifteenth Decline	100
Sixteenth Decline	100	Seventeenth Decline	100
Eighteenth Decline	100	Nineteenth Decline	100
Twentieth Decline	100	Twenty-first Decline	100

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

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# Lloyd's opens its doors to the funds of corporate investors

With losses of more than £5.5bn in the past three years of account, Lloyd's is looking away from names for more capital. Sarah Bagnall reports

Individuals and institutional investors should be bracing themselves for a mass of pathfinder documents as British and American banks start finalising their plans to set up Lloyd's of London investment vehicles. Lloyd's yesterday unveiled its rules allowing corporate capital into the insurance market. Although Lloyd's is bullish that existing names will continue to provide the bulk of its capacity next year, it has rushed out its rules in an attempt to get corporate capital through the door by the deadline of January 1, 1994.

In a 100-page document, *A guide to corporate membership*, Lloyd's lays down the requirements for names wanting to underwrite on a limited liability basis. Each of the new investment schemes has to deposit 50 per cent of its overall premium limit, with a minimum of £1.5 million, as funds at Lloyd's. The document states that this level will be reviewed annually, and that Lloyd's during next year will consider introducing a system of risk profiling. As a result, different funds at Lloyd's may be required for differing risks underwritten by syndicates.

The assets making up the funds at Lloyd's will vary according to the level of net tangible assets of a corporate member. Those with assets of between £1.5 million and £5 million will have to provide assets worth £1.5 million in the form of narrower-range investments, such as bank deposits or a range of securities. The balance may be in the form of a wider range of investments, bank guarantees and letters of credit.

For a corporate member with assets of more than £5 million all assets can be wider-range investments, which include securities listed on the Stock Exchange or traded in Euroclear. The amount of wider-range investments that can be held in any one security is limited to 15 per cent of the total value of funds at Lloyd's, except in the case of UK authorised unit trusts or US mutual funds, in which case the limit is 25 per cent.

In an attempt to reduce the risk of making losses, Lloyd's has stipulated that for the 1994 underwriting account, except when the Council allows, each corporate member has to diversify its underwriting so that no more than 20 per cent of its overall premium limit is allocated to a single syndicate.

The rule can be waived if the council is satisfied that the corporate member has an acceptable spread of risk. Also if the corporate member writes at least five different lines or categories of business that are not exposed to similar risks, then the council may allow more than 20 per cent of its capacity to be placed on any one syndicate. The level can be as high as 50 per cent for the largest syndicates.

Conversely, no syndicate can have more than 50 per cent of its capacity provided by corporate members, except when allowed by Council. One



Lloyd's hopes the bell will not toll for the insurance market

agency set to seek a waiver of the rule is Merrett Group, which is trying to attract £200 million of corporate funds for its two flagship syndicates to supplement an estimated £70 million of funds from individual names.

However, as Peter Middleton, Lloyd's chief executive, stressed, attempts to eradicate risk are not possible: "It should be self-evident that insurance is a risk business which is cyclical, and Lloyd's is a market which has for many years specialised in writing particularly complex risks. In addition, the effect of adverse developments of recent years inevitably affect the decision whether to become a member."

The market has lost more than £5.5 billion over the past three years of account, and Mr Middleton said that for Lloyd's to prosper as a competitive organisation, it will be necessary to implement many further changes. Costs must be driven down, professional standards reinforced, the regulatory

regime seen to operate effectively and without fear or favour and fair solutions to past problems found.

A common concern of new investors is the possibility of being lumbered with old-year losses. David Rowland, chairman of Lloyd's, said: "Against the background of the worst losses in Lloyd's 306-year history, the society is in no position to demand that corporate members should pay for past losses or compensate existing members."

In April, Lloyd's announced plans to sweep all liabilities relating to policies for the 1985 and prior years into a new vehicle, Newco. To transfer liability to Newco, existing names have to provide reserves to meet possible claims and work is under way to determine the appropriate level of reserving. However, the document states: "The Newco proposals are still at an early stage of development and there can be no certainty that they will prove viable."

As a result, the council has taken measures to limit the exposure of names joining next year. Last week,

Lloyd's ruled that managing agents must not pass on any liabilities relating to 1985 and prior year policies into the 1994 underwriting year. And in an attempt to allay new investors' fears that they will have to shell out funds through central fund levies and higher annual subscriptions to meet losses on the policies, the Corporation of Lloyd's has capped the payments for three years and agreed that any demands after 1996 will be imposed only with the approval of more than 50 per cent of the membership.

Corporate members will pay an annual subscription to finance the corporation's costs of not more than 0.5 per cent of allocated capacity for 1994, and a central fund contribution of 1.5 per cent of allocated capacity for the 1994 year of account. On top of managing agents' and Lloyd's advisers' fees, a corporate member has to pay a one-off application fee of £10,000. Many of the vehicles being set up intend to have various operating subsidiaries, each of which will have to pay £100,000.

The rules also allow for existing names who want to transfer from writing on an unlimited liability basis to a limited one. However, certain issues still need ironing out. Mr Middleton said: "These arrangements give rise to a number of regulatory and tax complexities, which I am confident we can resolve in the coming months. It still remains our objective to ensure that we will get roll-over tax relief for tax purposes."

An announcement is due soon. Discussions are also continuing with the US and Canadian tax authorities on the tax treatment of corporate members in those jurisdictions. Corporate members will have to register for VAT. Each corporate member must retain one or more Lloyd's advisers. These advisers, which can include stockbroking firms and members' agencies, will provide syndicate analysis services and negotiate syndicate participations. A Lloyd's adviser must have minimum net tangible assets of £100,000 and will have to pay an annual subscription of £2,800 plus 0.004 per cent of the aggregated allocated premium limits on January 1, 1994, of its clients, plus any applicable VAT.

Looking at the financial strength of Lloyd's, Robert Hiscox, a deputy chairman at Lloyd's, said the market passed its solvency test, which ensures that there are enough assets available to meet losses, with a healthy margin. Lloyd's global results as at December 31, 1992, showed total declared resources outstripped current and future liabilities by £6.1 billion.

Total resources of names was £23 billion, the bulk of which is kept in premium trust funds to meet claims. Topped up by £1.147 billion of central fund net assets and £252 million of corporation net assets, the society's total resources reached £24.4 billion. A total of £18.3 billion has been set aside to meet current and future liabilities.

At the end of 1992, the central fund totalled £1.1 billion, helped by more than £500 million raised through loans on names in relation to their 1990, 1991 and 1992 years of account. At the end of August, the amount of the central fund carried over to meet names' solvency shortfalls was £1.195 billion, by last week it had dropped to £974 million and by the end of the year it is expected to show a further material fall.

## TEMPUS

### Hitting the rocks

THE market has become ruthless with any company that fails to meet its exacting standards, a classic sign that it is near the top of a bull market. A year ago, Inchcape was at the top of most fund managers' buy lists as they looked for the businesses they thought would gain most from sterling's devaluation. But a combination of a strong yen, the recession in continental Europe and the austerity measures in China has prevented the group from living up to the City's optimistic forecasts. This, together with a cautious interim statement, was enough to wipe £130 million off the group's market value yesterday.

The effects of sterling's devaluation on Inchcape's business have been less beneficial than investors assumed in the immediate aftermath. While translation of overseas earnings boosted half-year profits by £16 million, sterling's weakness has squeezed

margins on Toyota imports into Britain, which has cancelled out most of the gain. The second half does not look promising either. The downturn in the European car market is accelerating while the austerity measures in China will bite on car imports. Earnings will also be hit by the group's stake in Toyota (GB) falling to 75 per cent. Together these will slow earnings growth to a minimum.

Inchcape is, however, a diverse trading business and will be able to ride out such short-term storms. A full bid next year for Costencher, where the group will hold a diluted 25 per cent stake after it exercises options, would reduce its exposure to the car industry and strengthen its position in the expanding office equipment market. At 540p, the shares trade on only a modest earnings premium to the market, and should be bought if the market's disillusionment with the company drives them to a discount.

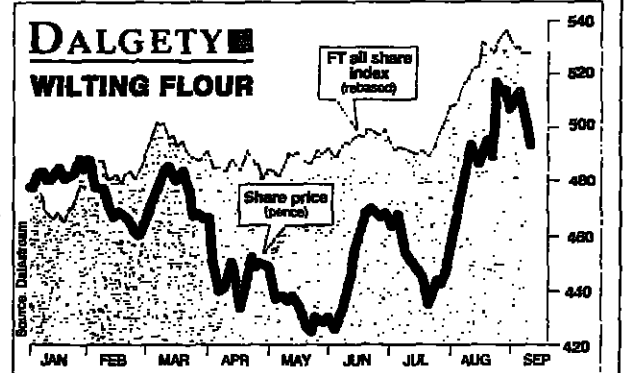
### Dalgaty

DALGATY's acquisitive past has returned to haunt it. The group never wanted to buy Clarkson Puckle, the insurance agency, but it came in a job lot with Gill & Duffus in 1985. Two years later, the business was sold to Inchcape, but left behind a trail of unpleasant risks. Dalgaty now has to pay out on policies written 15 years ago.

This past error masked a good performance from today's foods group, which increased operating profits, before the provision, by 6 per cent, in spite of a series of other one-off costs. The lengthy closure of two breadcrumb plants and one vegetable protein line in the food ingredients division hit profits by £3 million, while writing down an investment in Dalgaty Farmers in Australia cost another £1.6 million. Without these, operating profits would have

risen more than a tenth. In the City, Dalgaty is often regarded as dull and worthy of its shares. It has underperformed the FT all-share index for most of the year as investors chased more exciting recovery stocks. But there are growth businesses in the group such as the Pig Improvement Company, the genetic pig breeder, which has generated compound earnings growth

of 18 per cent. This, coupled with renewed growth in the snacks market could improve profits sharply. At 40p, the shares look cheap on just 11 times current year earnings. With gearing of only 12 per cent, the group can also use acquisitions to fill out its agribusiness division and expand food ingredients on to the Continent. After management's recent experience, it may be somewhat cautious.



### Ferranti

THERE have been few more depressing company announcements in recent years than yesterday's call by Ferranti International for an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Company law forces the electronics group to hold such a meeting since its net assets have fallen to less than half its share capital, but Ferranti does not and cannot suggest a solution to the grim situation.

A court-approved capital reconstruction would be costly and pointless, since the loss-making group cannot pay dividends. Instead, shareholders are being asked merely to note the situation and sit tight until the group is back in profits. At the same time, however, Ferranti admits there has been no sign of a return to profitability since its financial year began in April.

Eugene Anderson has done his best to salvage what remained of Ferranti after the devastating international

Signal fraud. He has made judicious disposals to cut debts and reduced costs in the remaining businesses, but the downturn in military spending has made an already difficult task nearly impossible. After all his work, Ferranti has debts of more than £90 million and cannot cover operating costs.

Mr Anderson is trying to find a stable partner to inject some equity into the group and help it win sufficient new orders to cover costs. It is perhaps Ferranti's last hope, since the group cannot continue to suffer such losses.

### Corporate capital

LLOYD'S publication of its rules on corporate capital is the starting gun for dozens of investment banks to brush up their underwriting schemes and launch them on unsuspecting institutions. Since some of these schemes are offering an astonishing pre-tax return on capital of up to 30 per cent, they are

worth a closer look. Salomon Brothers, which has teamed up with broker Johnson & Higgins to create its fund, is one of the houses offering such high returns.

The fund's figures are based on the apparently modest assumption of a 10 per cent annual underwriting profit. The gearing effect on corporate capital funds doubles this, while investment income makes up the rest.

The three-year delay in the Lloyd's accounting system does marginally reduce the effective returns. Even so, the funds still offer a potential yield at least three times larger than long gilts.

Either the funds are wildly over-estimating the underwriting returns and investment income they can achieve, or they are a screaming bargain. If the latter is the case, corporate capital will flood into Lloyd's at such rates that premiums will plunge. Then returns will fall to a more sensible level, or even become negative, as has happened before.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Uneasy ride for Lloyd's chief

PETER Middleton, charismatic monk turned Lloyd's chief executive, has been with-out his usual form of transport after an unfortunate incident last week. Middleton, who was busily unveiling Lloyd's new corporate capital rules yesterday, let slip that he had knocked off his prized Suzuki 800cc intruder motorcycle while on a shopping trip to Gracechurch Street in his lunch hour. With nothing more serious than a bruised leg to show for his mishap, Middleton was happy to laugh the incident off — and hopes to soon be back motor cycling to work from his home in Twickenham, southwest London. The car was not driven by a Name. And the bike was fully insured... with Lloyd's.

### Rich rewards

CLIVE Thompson's earnings at the helm of Rentokil are starting to draw attention in Denmark, home of the firm's little-publicised (in Britain, at least) parent company, Sophus Berendsen. The latest edition of *Børsens Nyhedsmagasin*, the Danish financial paper, has worked out that Thompson's estimated 36 million kroner (about £3.5 million) remuneration and share options package this year will make him the highest paid director of any Danish-owned company. He will even earn more than Hans Werdelin, head of the parent group. But Thompson, working from his leafy East Grinstead headquarters, was able to deliver 94 per cent of

Sophus Berendsen group profit last year, so he is probably worth every ére he gets.

### Family toast

IN WHAT may go down in history as the ultimate booze-up, about 350 descendants of John Courage, founder of the eponymous brewery, jetted in for an almighty party in Reading on Saturday. Doctors, farmers, financiers and other members of the clan flew in from America, Australia, Japan and other distant shores to swap drinking yarns — suitably refreshed, of course. Courage, founded in 1787, was bought by the Fosters, the Australian-owned drinks group, six years ago, but a mere change of ownership could not dampen the spirit of the occasion. "It was extremely generous of the current Courage operation to lay it on," says Michael Courage, who helped to organise the gathering with his brother, Robin. "Everybody had a very good

### Trading places

AS THE Bank of France announced the name of a new governor from the French treasury, Crédit Lyonnais quietly let the guillotine fall on its chairman, Jean-Yves Haberer. The clang of steel was muted, however, since the much-criticised Haberer, former chairman of Paribas and past head of the French Treasury, has fallen on his feet yet again — taking up a post with Crédit National, the semi-public finance institution. His successor is Jean Peyrelevade, hitherto chairman of the UAP insurance group, which is soon to be privatised. In spite of the debt fallout, Haberer will not be allowed to forget his spell at Crédit Lyonnais in a hurry. During his five years, the bank forged links with Robert Maxwell, Bernard Tapie, Olympia & York, two Italian businessmen currently under police investigation and the MGM film empire. And the bank set aside as much as FF1.2 billion in provisions against losses in the last financial year.

COULD Saddam Hussein's appointment of Sufa al Habobi, ex-chairman of Marix Churchill, as oil minister be a devious attempt by Baghdad to improve relations with the West? Habobi would, after all, be perfectly placed to use the much-publicised supergun barrels sold as oil pipes to help restore Iraq's war-damaged oil industry.

JON ASHWORTH



"Do we want any life insurance?"

### Long-term finance for small firms

From Mr Christopher Honeyman Brown  
Sir, Over the last few days, Howard Davies and Derek Wanless have written articles setting out their initiatives to support the smaller, privately owned business. However, history suggests that this important sector of UK plc will face continuing difficulties unless the lessons of the past are absorbed and acted upon.

The clearing banks have positively encouraged growth in the use of overdraft finance by smaller businesses. Overdraft finance is a more flexible and profitable lending product for bankers and has far too often been used to finance longer-term capital investment and product development projects. Owner-managed businesses have become hostage to the influences affecting the clearing banks and their business.

Bankers need to find a permanent solution to finance such businesses on realistic terms which build confidence for the future. This solution should recognise that the hardcore element of overdraft finance is, in reality, long-term finance. Owners of private businesses may not want a bank as an equity partner and banks should develop a quasi equity, subordinated debt instrument with appropriate interest and repayment coupons to reward the higher risk.

The clearing banks are certainly best placed and probably have little option, as the existing financiers, other than to continue to support these businesses. However, they lack the skills to contribute usefully to their customers' management problems. Bankers are, by nature risk-averse and not experienced in the management of small businesses — they are trained as bankers, not business managers.

The venture capital market has failed to support the general growth of new businesses, in that it now focuses mainly on development capital for existing businesses and financial engineering for MBOs. There is an inherent conflict within a venture capital business: its shareholders demand dividends and capital growth, which in turn puts pressure on its investments. These pressures, to deliver rates of return sometimes in excess of 60 per cent, tend to drive young businesses to excessive cost and investment in the pursuit of revenue targets. Sound businesses are built slowly, on a solid platform. Furthermore, the cost of finding and vetting investment proposals has increased the minimum investment level out of the reach of many businesses.

Government has done little in recent years other than to redirect the Business Expansion Scheme towards a tax-effective personal investment tool and away from growing businesses. The BES was too quickly corrupted back in the 1980s and was abused too often by too many poor business propositions. There is no reason why a properly designed business expansion scheme could not work, but operated by the venture capital market, which has the expertise to identify real businesses run by real people. Linked to incentives to large companies and life/pension funds to invest in the long-term growth of this sector, the government could stimulate a return of genuine venture funds.

Yours faithfully,  
C. HONEYMAN BROWN (Partner),  
Services to Private Businesses,  
BDO Binder Hamlyn,  
Chartered Accountants,  
20 Old Bailey, EC4.

### Providing work for lone parents

From Dr C. P. Treves Brown  
Sir, I read Janet Bush's article "Helping with child care can cut the cost of lone parents" (September 2) with interest, but, also, puzzlement.

She cites evidence that the provision of low-cost child care would save considerable amounts of government money because that child care would allow those lone mothers to go out to work, thus saving their welfare benefits and, perhaps, enabling taxes to be collected from them.

But what jobs will these lone mothers do? Do they work in widget factories to make the widgets their increased income allows them to buy? Or do they take jobs from those currently employed? As a non-economist, this is a part of the argument that I have never understood. Would Ms Bush explore this aspect of the argument in a second article?

Yours faithfully,  
Dr C P TREVES BROWN  
(Consultant Psychiatrist),  
30 Gills Hill,  
Radlett, Hertfordshire.

### Charging for water

From Ashley Huntley  
Sir, Further to Graham Lloyd's letter (September 7) replying to F. P. Taylor's letter of September 3, may I also add that the standing charge component of my water bill under the rateable value assessment for the current year was £62.65. With a metered supply, this is increased to £81 and the South West Water Authority charges £200 to install the meter. This information may go some way to easing Mr Taylor's mind.

Yours faithfully,  
ASHLEY HUNTLEY,  
5 Lower Close, Halberton,  
Tiverton, Devon.

### Interest as income is fool's gold

From M. F. Saxby  
Sir, Anyone who has drawn as income the nominally high interest on building society accounts in times of high inflation has been fooling himself: he has, in effect, been drawing his capital. Interest rates are usually only two or three percentage points above the rate of inflation, and that is all one should draw if one wishes to hold one's capital intact in real terms. There was, of course, an exceptional period of galloping Majoromics running up to Golden Wednesday, when interest rates were kept high to hold the

pound in the ERM band. We pensioners, depending on investment income are as well off as we ever were over the longer term. Furthermore, in this time of low inflation we are not having to pay income tax on income which is illusory.

Yours faithfully,  
M. F. SAXBY,  
Southlands,  
Stowmarket Road, Woolpit,  
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

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## Outside specialists fill in the gaps

BY BRIAN COLLETT

NEARLY 90 per cent of the companies covered in a national study reported that they brought in independent consultants to fill their management gaps.

Altogether, 280 companies, with a combined workforce of 1.4 million, took part in the survey by Exeter University's management studies centre.

The high proportion that engaged outside specialists was one of the more surprising findings. Another discovery was that only 11 per cent of the specialists used came through management consultancy agencies.

"The more successful independent consultants are marketing themselves hard," observes Charles Russam, managing director of GMS Consultancy, the executive leasing specialist company, which suggested the survey, supplied the original mailing list and helped the university to write the questionnaire.

"If they have been made redundant, or their companies have gone bust, they have no choice but to market themselves. The policy, developed during recession, of shrinking the staff payroll and buying consultants' services as needed will increasingly become part of every modern managing director's armoury."

The specialists in greatest demand, the report says, are those with marketing, sales, information technology and financial skills. The survey revealed a serious shortage of management skills in British business and urged government training initiatives to remedy the matter.

Mr Russam intends to encourage all businesses with which he deals to lobby the government for more appropriate retraining programmes. He said: "The survey shows that the job market is swamped with highly qualified applicants who lack other vital qualities, such as the right personality and good communication and leadership skills."

□ *The Effects of the Recession on Management Structure and Organisation* (£20, including postage and package). Contact: 0582 666970 and 0392 263213.

## Pulling in the customers

BY RODNEY HOBSON

IT TOOK 18 years and 250 miles for Susan Coatham to turn her hobby into a full-time business. Yet she now provides employment for up to a dozen people in the small village of Maidencombe in Devon and hopes to take on another six in the run-up to Christmas.

Mrs Coatham was living in Cheshire when she began making crackers 20 years ago. She said: "It was after we had moved to Devon and the children had gone to college that I decided I would like to turn the crackers into a business. It was Christmas, and I was chatting to a friend who wanted to join the venture. We did quite a lot of homework and visited trade shows."

"My friend decided not to continue with the idea, but I went ahead on my own. It has just grown amazingly." Mrs Coatham set up Celebration Crackers in the lower part of the split-level bungalow where she and her husband live. Two part-time workers came into the office while six to ten outworkers fill the crackers.

She said: "Working from home has helped to keep down the overheads, which was important as I was setting up during a recession. But I do not want to give the impression that this is still a hobby working off the kitchen table. I am in the market to compete with the bigger companies."

Her aim is to provide quality at a sensible price. Boxes of six crackers retail from £10 upwards and, although the business is seasonally biased towards Christmas, there is work all the year round.

Mrs Coatham is already thinking about the 1994 festive season. Large wholesalers place their big orders in January and February



Susan Coatham, of Celebration Crackers, who turned her hobby into a flourishing business

and want delivery in July and August. Smaller stockists take supplies in September and October and hotels do not want Christmas Day and New Year's Eve crackers until December.

Mrs Coatham added: "There is a growing market for wedding crackers and for all kinds of celebrations. Hotels, like retailers, are looking to gain an edge over their competitors and many take our Mother's Day

cracker containing a lace handkerchief and chocolates."

She takes great satisfaction from providing local employment in an area where jobs are heavily dependent on the variable tourist trade. By contrast her sales are nationwide and markets in America and Bermuda have been won by exhibiting at trade fairs. This year she was at the toy fair in Harrogate and the spring gift fair in

Birmingham. Mrs Coatham said: "Trade fairs are our single most expensive outlay, but if you are not there people assume you are no longer in business."

Celebration Crackers won a £2,000 prize in the Devon Business Challenge finals organised by the county council. She has spent the money on a machine to shrink-wrap the boxes. Previously, she used a machine at another local company.

## Tackling problem of defence spending cuts

BY DEREK HARRIS

ESSEX training and enterprise council, whose area has a heavy economic dependence on smaller businesses, is bringing out a series of new initiatives to help small firms. The county is still counting the local cost of the effects of defence spending cuts.

The TEC's latest move, in partnership with local authorities, is to apply for £750,000 in aid from a new EC Konver fund intended to help companies involved in defence manufacturing to develop new products and train their people to make a change.

The main effects of defence cutbacks at a single company have been seen at Marconi, the GEC subsidiary with operations at Chelmsford, Colchester and Harlow, but several hundred businesses, many of them small ones, have suffered a backlash, according to Pat Smith, head of corporate development at the TEC.

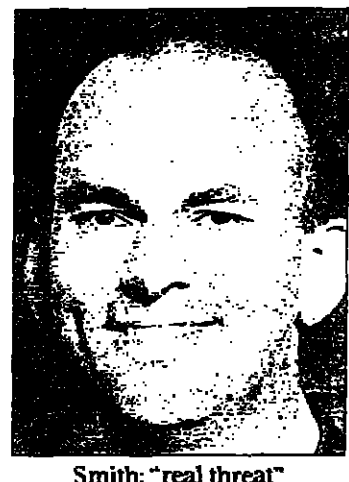
Mr Smith said: "We must help the smaller businesses to diversify quickly, or there is a real threat they could go out of business." It will largely be the small businesses which should lead this area out of recession. In Essex, 90 per cent of all businesses are small with fewer than 25 employees.

The TEC's strategy is to stimulate growth of new and existing manufacturing firms although the emphasis with start-ups will be to concentrate on those promising rapid development. Instead of doing out enterprise allowance cash at £40 a week to the new entrepreneurs, the resources will be used mainly for giving business newcomers intensive training in key skills such as handling finances,

sales and marketing. The TEC has had good results with start-ups, which have been running at 400 a year. The survival rate for businesses launched up to 18 months ago is 90 per cent.

One initiative is aimed at giving a boost to exports of goods made in Essex through a new marketing plan, which will be heavily subsidised by the TEC. It is recruiting up to 32 manufacturers that have export potential and is looking for owner-managers of small businesses to participate as well as larger companies. Workshop training and one-to-one consultancy will aim to create a polished marketing plan for selling abroad.

A business strategies project is being doubled in size to help sharpen up the trading of 450 owner-managers and directors of small firms in the county. Contact: Essex TEC (0245 450123).



Smith: "real threat"



A surge in business start-ups in the second quarter of this year was due to a rise in optimism among entrepreneurs, according to a Barclays Bank survey of 1 million small business accounts. A combination of lower interest rates, falling inflation and sterling's competitive exchange rates was sufficient to boost second quarter start-ups to 106,900, 23 per cent more than the comparable period last year. It was the highest quarterly total since the end of 1990. Barclays strikes a note of caution on prospects as it does not expect the surge to continue at that rate during the rest of the year. This is because economic slow-down in key European markets

could well prove a restraint. Nevertheless, general prospects for the small business sector are improving. Barclays estimates that the full year will see about 400,000 new businesses launched, 9.8 per cent up on 1992. In the first half of the year, Barclays reported 237,000 start-ups, 14 per cent up on the comparable period last year. The increases were reflected across the country, with East Anglia (up 36 per cent) and the North West (up nearly 23 per cent) being well above the average. In the South East, start-ups were up

12.7 per cent. Greater London saw a 9.8 per cent rise.

□ In a bid to show more small businesses how they can benefit from support services offered by Hertfordshire Training and Enterprise Council, a detailed guide on aid offered by the TEC is to be circulated to those likely to be in touch with small firms in the county. The guide will include banks, accountants, solicitors and local business organisations. Free and subsidised help is on offer, designed to give businesses a

better chance of succeeding. Sue Gunn, the TEC's intermediary network manager, said.

□ About 100 franchisor companies are expected to participate in the national franchise exhibition, from October 8 to 10, at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, sponsored by the British Franchise Association. Among these owners of franchise formats will, for the first time, be McDonald's, the hamburger chain. McDonald's plans to expand its proportion of franchised

outlets from 14 to 40 per cent by the turn of the century.

□ More than eight out of ten small businesses say they are still suffering financial problems because of late payments. A survey by the Association of British Factors and Discounters, whose members provide cash to small businesses against unpaid invoices, found nearly two out of three small firms want legislation to tackle the problem of late payment, while 80 per cent want streamlined court procedures for debt recovery.

EDITED BY DEREK HARRIS

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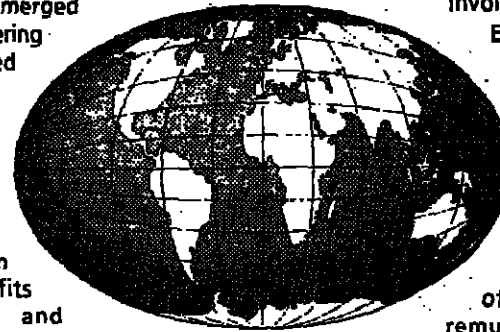
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## LAW

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# Rough justice for students

Law graduates are missing out on training places. This may produce lawyers not qualified to perform their duty, Peter Birks writes

A radical review of legal education by the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal education and conduct is under way. The committee's findings, expected in 1995, will shape the character of reform and debate well into the next century.

One task facing the committee will be to analyse recent figures showing that a rift is opening up between legal practice and university law schools. Such a development would be unthinkable in other fields, such as between doctors and medical schools.

The figures relate to recruitment by law firms of graduates who have not read law. They show that in the top 100 law firms in England and Wales a lot of the 1993 training places, formerly called "articles", went to these non-law graduates. In 30 of those 100 firms, non-law graduates took 50 per cent or more of places.

A similar situation exists at the Bar. The vocational course at the Inns of Court School of Law stands across the path to practice as a barrister. In 1992-3, more than a third of its places were taken by non-law graduates. All this at a time when there are many good law graduates, even some who have spent an extra year in a law school abroad, who cannot get a training place.

The non-law graduates take a conversion course which in most cases is completed in a year in that time they satisfy the requirements that law graduates meet in three. The conversion courses involve the study of six subjects. By contrast, the typical Bachelor of Laws degree covers between 12 and 14. Thereafter, both trainees pass through one vocational year, so that on taking up their training place the law graduates have done four years' law, the non-law graduates two.

This raises important issues. First, there is the danger of an underqualified profession being unable to match the competition from Germany and elsewhere. None of the continental countries allows people into the legal profession without spending at least three years in a university law school. The same is true in the big common law jurisdictions - the US, America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In none of these places will any amount of other study save the would-be lawyer from at least three years' study of law. There is also the threat to the strength of our great law schools, which produce almost all the literature of the law and have a law-making and law-monitoring role of constitutional importance. If the two legal professions turn their back on law graduates, our law schools must decline. The schools' claim to good levels of staffing and other material resources, such

as strong law libraries, will be easily retained if legal practice declares itself happy with graduates in history, politics or biology.

The American Bar Association (ABA) takes the opposite approach. It defends the law schools by insisting on high standards. No American university will starve its law school, for fear of the merest whisper of a threat to its ABA accreditation.

Here, the English professions' indifference to the standard of legal education is already percolating through to sixth forms. Over the past decades, law and medicine have been the most difficult subjects in which to win a university place.

Already pupils aspiring to the law are being told not to bother, to take the less competitive path to a place in, say, classics or languages, then to do a quick conversion course after their first degree. Since there is no public funding for the conversion year, children of the wealthy find such advice easiest to swallow.

What hypotheses ought the Lord Chancellor's committee to test? There is a belief, often uttered by both barristers and solicitors, that non-law graduates are in some sense better than law graduates. There is hardly a meeting about legal education where that view is not expressed. The committee should try to discover what lies behind this. It is unlikely that a person who has never studied company law or family law will be better than one who has. Nor is it likely that all the other jurisdictions that insist on a university education in law are mistaken. Nevertheless the committee must ask: are law graduates

worse lawyers? If so, woe betide law schools. If, as one might expect, law graduates are in fact better lawyers, that raises other issues. For example, are the legal professions consciously or unconsciously determined to defeat the meritocratic tendency of the age? Competition for a university law school place is tough, and its conduct may not be in every way beyond criticism. But it is certainly more open and fair than the inscrutable processes by which non-law graduates find a foothold on a law career. Children from families that are not well-off will be unable to afford a conversion place.

Are these the people, successful at the school-leaving stage, who are now being squeezed out of the profession by those who could not or did not compete for a law school place? Does "better" mean better off, better connected, more congenial to the culture of established practitioners? I suspect that the necessary serious research into this will not reflect credit on the professions. One reason is that the solicitors' rules of recruitment are bent in favour of the non-



Arguments are raging in the legal profession about the education of would-be lawyers

law graduates. For example, at this time, the 1994 round is already over and training places in question are for 1995. The rules do not allow students interested in those places to be interviewed until the September in which they enter the final year of their degree course.

So law students wanting 1995 training places may not be seen this September, when they start the final year of their law degree course. But the non-lawyers can and are being seen; the rules allowed them to be interviewed since September 1992, when they began the final year of their non-law degree.

Indications are that solicitors are determined to outflank the selection procedures that operate as people leave school. The Bar, too, is increasingly pursuing the same strategy.

Colleagues who teach in conversion courses often speak of the great commitment of the non-law graduates who take them. They are apparently a pleasure to teach. This unanimous conviction among teachers adds strength

to the favourable wind behind the non-lawyers.

Before long, the proposition is turned on its head: the law graduates lack motivation, have never made any real decision in favour of the law. This outrages the law students, the very people who did face up to and succeed in the extremely tough competition for places in law schools.

It is not impossible that the Lord Chancellor's committee will contemplate moving us back, stock and barrel to the US system, in which the university law school is only open to graduates and by necessity to non-law graduates. Short of that, it is to be hoped that the committee will discount the all-too-easily explained zeal of non-law graduates for their conversion courses.

The committee must look hard at whether our legal system can tolerate a path to recruitment entailing so many risks. It is obvious that present levels of non-law graduate entry to the legal profession will undermine the country's law schools.

● The author is a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford and regius professor of civil law.

## Rumpole's style but, alas, not his talent

The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice observed in its report published in July that "not every member of the Bar knows how to present a criminal case fairly, clearly and without unnecessary repetition". As in any other profession, a few barristers are deficient in basic intelligence or judgment. A small minority, while lacking the instinctive skills of John Mortimer's Rumpole, nevertheless adopt his approach to preparation and "make it a rule to postpone reading my brief until the last possible moment so that it's fresh in my mind when I go into court".

The Royal Commission considered that "the extension of rights of audience to solicitors may in the longer term improve the overall competence of advocates, since they should provide an incentive for barristers to improve their standards as a means of competing with solicitors". Even if that happy day arrives, the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, will continue to have to decide appeals against convictions where the incompetence of the advocate made a significant contribution.

The traditional approach to such issues was stated in 1713 by Mr Justice Eyre: "The mistake of the judge or jury is a good cause for granting a new trial; but I never yet heard that the mistake of counsel was so." More recently, courts have been prepared to recognise exceptions to this principle.

In 1977, an appeal against conviction was allowed by the Court of Appeal because the unfortunate defendant "had been led into a trap by his own counsel" who had failed to see the danger in the line of questioning he was pursuing to examine his client. In the opinion of the Court of Appeal, the trial judge should have intervened to warn counsel. "It had long been a principle that judges should protect the accused," the appeal court concluded. "It was rare that they had to protect them from their own counsel."

In 1989, in *R v Ennor*, the Court of Appeal stated a narrow principle governing the circumstances in which the errors of counsel can form the ground of an appeal. The court concluded that "if the court had any lurking doubt that the appellant might have suffered some injustice as a result of flagrantly incompetent advocacy by his advocate, then it would quash the convictions."

This rule is rightly criticised by the Royal Commission: "It cannot possibly be right that there should be defendants serving prison sentences for no other reason than that their lawyer made a decision which later turns out to have been mistaken." As the Royal Commission explained, what matters is not the degree to which the lawyer was at fault,

but whether the particular decision caused a miscarriage of justice.

In fact, large strides towards such irresistible logic had already been made by the Court of Appeal, in a case too recent to be mentioned in the report of the Royal Commission. In March, in *R v Clinton*, the Court of Appeal allowed an appeal against convictions for kidnapping and indecent assault. The Court was particularly concerned that, at the trial, the appellant was not advised, as he should have been, "in the strongest possible terms, that it was highly desirable that he should give evidence" to answer the prosecution case.

For the Court of Appeal, Mr Justice Roushew acknowledged that "cases where the conduct of counsel can afford a basis for appeal must be regarded as wholly exceptional". During the course of a criminal trial, "counsel for the defence is called upon to make a number of tactical decisions, not least of which is whether or not to call his client to give evidence. Some of these decisions turn out well, others less happily". Where counsel has made an informed decision in good faith, this cannot normally form the basis of an appeal, especially if the client has consented to the trial tactics.

But, exceptionally, where a decision was taken either in defiance of, or without, proper instructions, "or when all the promptings of reason and good sense pointed the other way", then the appeal court may intervene. Mr Justice Roushew explained that it is

"probably less helpful to approach the problem via the somewhat semantic exercise of trying to assess the qualitative value of counsel's alleged ineptitude, but rather to seek to assess its effect on the trial and the verdict": that is, by asking whether the conviction was unsafe or unsatisfactory.

The New South Wales Court of Criminal Appeal adopted a similar approach in 1990. Chief Justice Gleeson acknowledged that "the courts are extremely cautious" in allowing an appeal against a criminal conviction because of the errors or incompetence of counsel. But the conviction would be quashed where counsel's conduct is "recognised as involving, or causing, a miscarriage of justice".

The high standard of advocacy of most members of the Bar should ensure that almost all barristers continue to assist rather than impede the cause of their clients. But when disaster strikes, no legal system can tolerate a miscarriage caused simply by the error or incompetence of counsel.

● The author is a practising barrister and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.



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## More kudos to McCourts

THE choice of lawyer Alistair Duff to represent the two Libyans who are alleged to have been involved in planting the bomb that led to the Lockerbie disaster is something of a coup for his small and relatively new legal firm.

Mr Duff is the product of a leading criminal defence firm, More & Co, which he left in 1991 along with three other partners to set up McCourts. The name is a play on words - there is no Mr McCourt.

George More says: "Alistair is an able lawyer who worked in our firm for many years. He was trained in the prosecution service before joining us to do criminal defence work."

**Pump priming**  
SOME forward-looking sets of chambers are already taking advantage of the increased need for advocacy training. By popular demand, Pump Court Chambers is holding a seminar on the "golden rules of advocacy". Speakers will

## INNS AND OUTS



Alistair Duff: Libyan task

include Keith Evans, the English barrister-turned-Californian trial lawyer and author of the standard text on advocacy skills.

Others are Guy Boney QC, head of the set, and Geoffrey Still, one of their most experienced advocates.

Among those attending the seminar, to be held at the Inner Temple, are solicitors and others from Rolls-Royce, BT, BSkyB and the German ministry of justice.

The seminar, which aims to

analyse the key elements of successful advocacy, will use cross-examinations and passages from famous trials to illustrate points. Delegates will be invited to participate.

Janette Gulleford, Pump Court's chief executive, says: "As a progressive chambers, we have long since recognised the importance of working closely with solicitors and other professions with these changes in mind."

### Legal stand

TWO Scottish lawyers who lost their jobs when the law firm Harper MacLeod took over the running of Stirling council's legal work from its in-house department are going to an industrial tribunal.

Marjorie Marsh and Anne Russell refused to report for work at Harper MacLeod's Glasgow offices on July 1 when the firm took over the work. Instead, they went to their offices at Stirling. The Stirling chief executive, Geoff Bonner, then gave them notice, expiring on September 5. Their union representatives allege that the two lawyers

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Michael Chambers

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More trouble for the loss-making insurer: American names want to sue in the US. James D. Zirin reports

When Lloyd's of London recently projected its losses as \$5.7 billion over the next two years, the shock wave was felt in the American legal community. More than 10 per cent of the 26,000 unhappy names who must bear those losses are Americans. And the American names are bitter, vocal and litigious.

The disastrous news for the American names covered the underwriting years 1990 and 1991 and followed two years of large losses. The names suffered huge payouts on Hurricane Hugo, the San Francisco earthquake, oil spillages and the settlement of liability cases in America involving asbestos and environmental clean-ups. Then, there is the domino effect of losses suffered by names who reinsured risks underwritten by other insurers.

Since the losses mean financial ruin for many of the names who contracted for unlimited liability, a number have shouted "foul", suing in the American courts to set aside their obligations and stave off personal bankruptcy.

The United States is an appealing forum for such cases. First, the plaintiffs are in their own back yard and there is no requirement to pay the defendant's court costs if the plaintiff loses.

American lawyers are readily available to take the case on a contingency basis, the factual issues will be resolved by a jury and strict common-law requirements will be relaxed. If the case is brought under the American securities laws or under the Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organisations (RICO) statute, the victorious plaintiff wins treble damages and his lawyer's fees if the jury agrees he has been defrauded.

A critical difference is that under English law the names must show affirmative misrepresentation by Lloyd's, as distinguished from fraudulent omissions, and that in England there is the more rigorous requirement of establishing fraudulent intent. The American names' allegations of fraud include claims of affirmative misrepresentation and omission. They claim that Lloyd's agents visited America in the 1980s and offered membership of the "the world's finest financial club", that membership involved enviable social status, that they were not to worry about unlimited liability since this was merely theoretical and that American names would never be called on.

Many names have claimed that they were not told of ineptitude, lack of professional standards and failures of regulation at Lloyd's.



Payouts for damage in the San Francisco earthquake of 1989 are just some of an extraordinary sequence of disasters for Lloyd's

## Lloyd's quakes before the chasm

First, there has to be a decision on whether there is jurisdiction in the US over the claims of the American names.

The issue is complex because each of the names, before admission to membership, has to meet Lloyd's representatives in London and sign a "general undertaking" in which they agree to be bound by English courts in all disputes "arising out of or relating to" the names' activities at Lloyd's.

A "member's agent's agreement" between names and Lloyd's agents which provide that "any dispute, question or claim" arising between agent and name be referred to arbitration in London.

Such arbitration and forum selection clauses are enforced by American courts.

In a 1972 case, the Supreme Court observed that such clauses provide "orderliness and predict-

ability" in international transactions and that a "parochial refusal" to enforce an international arbitration agreement would "not only frustrate these purposes, but would invite unseemly and destructive jockeying by the parties to secure tactical litigation advantage".

This position is consistent with the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards to which both America and Britain are signatories. The policy in favour of such clauses is so strong that the Supreme Court has said that the clauses are to be enforced "even assuming that a contrary result would be forthcoming in a domestic context".

American courts have also held that arbitration clauses cover federal securities law claims and RICO claims, since allegations that

Lloyd's agents misled Americans into becoming names arise "out of or relate to" the plaintiffs' membership of Lloyd's.

Does this mean that English courts or English arbitrators must apply the complex provisions of the American securities laws or of RICO? Not really. The choice of law provision in the Lloyd's agreements which indicates an English forum trumps claims not recognised by the English courts — and not the other way round.

So far, the three reported cases that have considered the issue in America have been dismissed in favour of an English forum by reason of the arbitration and forum selection clauses. These cases have been affirmed on appeal.

Until the 1970s, Lloyd's had only about 6,000 names, most of whom were said to be fabulously rich. Thereafter, Lloyd's sought to ex-

pand the number of names to attract new capital and went after investors in America. The number of names exceeded 30,000, but the "new" investors are not so rich.

In the late 1980s, the number of Lloyd's names fell to about 25,000 after large losses developed, which were attributed to questionable business, ridiculously low rates and an extraordinary series of catastrophes.

Although Lloyd's emphasises that the underwriters could not cope with the claims because they did not believe there was going to be such a rash of claims in such a short time, the American names are convinced that Lloyd's agents fraudulently underplayed the unlimited nature of the names' liability and that market insiders put themselves into the sure-bet syndicates, leaving the Americans in unlimited-loss situations.

Lloyd's, meanwhile, has announced a comprehensive plan to strengthen its finances, including the possibility of admitting corporation and institutions to Lloyd's membership. But the plan offers little in the short run to the Americans, many of whom must find relief in the American bankruptcy courts.

● The author is a litigator with Bredt Abbott & Morgan, a New York law firm.

## High point in a lawyer's career

How the European Court of Justice has become a challenge to British solicitors

The unresolved row earlier this month over the rights of hospital cleaning staff whose jobs have been privatised looks likely to end in Luxembourg at the European Court of Justice.

As the local government management board said: "This case shows just how unclear the law is in this area." Meanwhile a spokesman for the cleaning contractors commented that the only people to benefit from the uncertainty and delay would be the lawyers.

Normally, a case taken to the European Court is a high point in almost any lawyer's career, not least because it can increase the fees substantially.

In this particular instance, however, trades union specialists Brian Thompson & Partners would be unlikely to overload the fees for their client Unison. Even so, for Stephen Cavalier, the Thompson partner looking after the case, the prospect of going to Luxembourg would still be an exciting first.

"Going to the European Court of Justice tends to be a shock to the system for the average English solicitor," says Dr Gisela Davies, the dual-qualified German and English lawyer who was recently recruited from Linklaters by Field Fisher Waterhouse to open their Brussels office.

"The court operates on the continental system which relies extensively on written pleadings which are not read out in open court. This tends to make it difficult for English lawyers. It is alien to the way they have been trained to operate."

Survival in the court therefore depends largely on having counsel who have adapted fully to the European system. Southampton lawyers Hephernan, Winstanley and Kugh, for example, relied heavily on the expertise of David Vaughan QC and Gerald Barling QC, of Brick Court

Chambers, when they took the campaign over Sunday trading to Luxembourg on behalf of the DIY chain store B&Q. "Without the European experience of our counsel, I think it would have been very difficult to deal with the process," says Tony Askham of Hephernan. "There were a number of unfamiliar ingredients which could easily trip you up if you were not forewarned."

In order to get into the spirit of how the court worked, Mr Askham attended the oral hearing of another case sometime in advance of his own. Unlike UK proceedings, counsel are restricted to just 30 minutes to make their oral presentation whose content should complement but not duplicate the written submission. To make sure the opportunity is exploited and not squandered requires a deft performance.

"It is very easy to see the difference between those counsel who know what they are doing at the oral stage and those who are trying it for the first time," says Sara Leslie, a lawyer at Robin Thompson & Partners who has a remarkable record of having taken two cases to Luxembourg.

As a specialist in sex discrimination issues, she has had the pleasant experience that the court tends to be liberal in its judgments and sympathetic to her cases. She is also enthusiastic about the accessibility and co-operativeness of European Court officials.

However, it now takes about two years to obtain a judgment in Luxembourg as a result of both the volume of cases and the inevitable slowness of the process, which requires extensive translations and reading of written submissions by so many parties. So be warned, there are no cheap-day returns to Luxembourg.

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The Law Commission was set up by the Law Commissions Act 1965 to keep the law under review with a view to its modernisation, simplification and systematic reform. The Commission receives and considers proposals for changes in the law; it examines particular branches of the law and makes recommendations for reform to the Lord Chancellor for him to lay them before Parliament; it gives advice and information to government departments concerned with reform of particular areas of the law and undertakes comparative law studies. The Commission has its offices in London (at the address below) and is assisted by legal and supporting staff.

The Law Commission consists of a Chairman and four other Commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor for fixed terms of up to five years in the first instance. The Chairman is a High Court Judge seconded from his judicial duties and the other Commissioners are required to have experience as judges, barristers, solicitors or teachers of law in universities.

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## Court of Appeal

Law Report September 14 1993

## Chancery Division

## Guidelines on medical tribunals

**Evans v Secretary of State for Social Services**  
**Kichen v Same**  
**Moran v Same**  
**Begum v Same**

Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Nolan and Lord Justice Evans  
 [Judgment July 30]

The Court of Appeal laid down broad guidelines which should be considered by any appellate court which had to consider whether a decision of a medical appeal tribunal complied with regulation 31(4) of the Social Security (Adjudication) Regulations (SI 1986 No 2218) so as to be a lawful decision.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeals of the claimants, Ann Evans, Michael Frederick Kichen, Patricia Moran and Shafina Begum, from the decisions of social security commissioners.

Mr Jeremy R. Baker for Ann Evans; Mr Stephen Bedeau for Michael Kichen; Mr Richard Allfrey for Patricia Moran and Shafina Begum; Mr Robert Jay for the Secretary of State for Social Services.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that the four appeals were concerned with the entitlement to payment of benefits which were payable under the Social Security Act 1975 which had now been repealed and replaced by the Social Security Contributions and

Benefit Act 1992 and the Social Security Administration Act 1992. Under the 1975 Act a claimant for some of the benefits payable was required to satisfy certain medical criteria. In such cases the medical aspect of the claim was referred in the first instance to a medical board and then, either by way of appeal or review, to a medical appeal tribunal. A decision of a medical appeal tribunal had to comply with certain requirements under regulation 31(4) of the 1986 Regulations.

The record of the decision (a) was to be in writing; (b) signed by all members of the tribunal; (c) and include a statement of the tribunal's decision; (d) the statement of the reasons was to include the tribunal's findings on all questions of fact material to the decision.

It was common ground that the question whether a record of the decision of a medical appeal tribunal complied with regulation 31(4) was a question of law as to which an appeal lay to a social security commissioner and thence with leave to the Court of Appeal.

An important element in the present appeals was that two quite recent decisions of social security commissioners had disclosed a difference of approach to the obligations of a medical appeal tribunal.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that it was not possible to lay down guidelines in other

than in broad terms. Much would depend on the facts of the individual case.

His Lordship would, however, suggest that any appellate court which had to consider whether a decision of a medical appeal tribunal complied with regulation 31(4) so as to be a lawful decision should approach the matter on the following lines:

1 The decision should record the medical question or questions which the tribunal was required to answer. Provided the questions were set out and the answers were directed to the questions it should be possible for the parties to know the issues to which the tribunal had addressed themselves.

2 In cases where the tribunal had medically examined a claimant they should record their findings. Those findings by themselves might be sufficient to demonstrate the reason why they had reached a particular conclusion.

3 Where, however, the clinical findings did not point to some obvious diagnosis it might well be necessary for the tribunal to give a short explanation as to why they had made one diagnosis rather than another. Such an explanation would be important in cases where the tribunal's diagnosis differed from a reasoned diagnosis reached by another qualified practitioner who had examined the claimant on an earlier occasion.

4 A decision on a question of causation might pose particular difficulties when one was examining the adequacy of the reasons for the decision. In some cases it might be sufficient for the tribunal to record that it was not satisfied that the present condition was caused by the relevant trauma. Where, however, a claimant had previously been in receipt of some benefit or allowance, particularly if the benefit had been paid over a long period, and there was no question of malingering or bad faith it seemed to his Lordship that the tribunal should go further than merely to state a conclusion.

If one accepted that the underlying principle was fairness the claimant should be given some explanation, which might be very short, to enable him or her to advise to know where the break in the chain of causation had been found. Thus it might well be that the claimant would wish to reapply and for that purpose fairness required that, if possible, he should be told why his claim had failed.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that the decisions in each of the four cases should be quashed.

Lord Justice Nolan and Lord Justice Evans agreed.

Solicitors: Raleys, Bardeley, Atherton & Godfrey, Doncaster; Ms A. Harding, Manchester and Mr W. H. Woodward, Birmingham; Solicitor, DSS.

## Adopting contracts of employment

**In re Paramount Airways Ltd (in Administration)**

Before Mr Justice Evans-Lombe  
 [Judgment July 27]

The word "adopted", construed in the context of section 19(5) of the Insolvency Act 1986, meant simply that administrators had procured the company to continue to carry out the contracts of employment and did not impose personal liability on them. However, the provisions of section 19(5) did not prevent the administrators from contracting out of the effect of adoption of the contract by drafting a letter to the employees which specifically excluded it.

Mr Justice Evans-Lombe so held in the Chancery Division when concluding that, since the letter as drafted only excluded personal liability, the applicant joint administrators, Roger Arthur Powdrill and Joseph Beaumont Alderson, had adopted the contracts of both respondents, Captain John Watson and Captain John Unwin, employees of Paramount Airways Ltd, and that, accordingly, liabilities incurred under those contracts while the joint administrators were in office were charged on the assets of the company in priority to the administrators' remuneration and expenses.

Mr Mark P. Phillips for the applicants; Mr Richard Snowden for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE EVANS-LOMBE said that the application for directions by the administrators of Paramount Airways Ltd dated October 31, 1991 was consequent upon the presentation of two petitions under section 27 of the 1986 Act. The directions sought were relevant also to claims being made by other employees of the company.

The application sought, *inter alia*, under paragraph (1) directions whether the contracts of employment of the first and second respondents were adopted by the applicants as administrators of Paramount in the course of carrying out their functions as administrators within the meaning of section 19(5) of the 1986 Act or otherwise.

Paramount carried on business as a charter airline operating out of several airports in the United Kingdom, and was an operating subsidiary of Paramount Holdings Ltd which was a shell company. Paramount paid the salaries of all personnel. Prior to December 1988 the employees had contracts of employment in the name of Paramount. After that date they had new contracts in the name of Holdings but continued to regard themselves as employed by Paramount which paid their wages.

The administrators concluded that in reality the employees had contracts of employment with Paramount which were in common form and contained clauses

relating to holiday entitlement, pensions scheme and termination of employment.

An order appointing Mr Powdrill and Mr Alderson as joint administrators of Paramount was made on August 7, 1989 and they ceased Paramount to continue trading throughout the summer season with a view seeking a buyer for its business as a going concern.

On August 14, 1989 the administrators wrote to the employees advising them of their appointment and reassuring them that the company would continue to pay, *inter alia*, monthly salaries during the interim period pursuant to the contracts of employment.

The letter concluded: "We wish to make it clear that the joint administrators act at all times as agents of the company and without personal liability. The administrators are not and will not at any future time adopt or assume personal liability in respect of your contracts of employment."

The employees continued to work for Paramount until after the end of the summer season and continued to be paid by the company, receiving also bonus payments. Attempts to find a buyer failed and on November 30, 1989 the administrators informed employees at a meeting that operations were suspended and that the majority of them would be made redundant immediately. Those decisions were confirmed by a letter sent to all staff members terminating their employment from November 30, 1989.

Having read the statement of agreed facts his Lordship turned to the question raised in paragraph (1) of the application, subdividing it into two questions: first, what was meant by "adopted" in the subsection and second, had the respondents' contracts of employment been adopted?

Section 19 provided: "(3) Where at any time a person ceases to be an administrator the next two subsections apply."

"(4) His remuneration and any expenses properly incurred by him shall be charged on and paid out of any property of the company which is in his custody or under his control at that time in priority to any security to which section 15(1) applies."

"(5) Any sums payable in respect of debts or liabilities incurred while he was administrator, under contracts entered into or contracts of employment adopted by him or a predecessor of his in the carrying out of his or the predecessor's functions shall be charged on and paid out of any such property as is mentioned in subsection (4) in priority to any charge arising under that subsection. For this purpose the administrator is not to be taken to have adopted a contract of employment by reason of any thing done or omitted to be done

within 14 days after his appointment."

That section was to be compared with section 44 of the 1986 Act which dealt with administrative receivers and which provided:

"(1) The administrative receiver of a company - (a) is deemed to be the company's agent, unless and until the company goes into liquidation; (b) is personally liable on any contract entered into by him in the carrying out of his functions (except in so far as the contract provides) and on any contract of employment adopted by him in carrying out of those functions; and (c) is entitled in respect of that liability to an indemnity out of the assets of the company."

"(2) For the purpose of subsection (1)(b) the administrative receiver is not to be taken to have adopted a contract of employment by reason of anything done or omitted to be done within 14 days after his appointment."

There was no express provision in section 19 which equated with the provision in section 44(b) expressly making the administrative receiver the company's agent until liquidation but a similar provision relating to administrators appeared at section 14(3).

In section 44 there was an express provision for personal liability on new contracts and "adopted" contracts of employment: subsection (1)(b). By contrast there was no provision in section 19 or otherwise expressly imposing personal liability on administrators.

By section 19(5) the charge on the company's assets was applied to new contracts made by the administrator and his adopted contracts of employment. The equivalent of the section 19(5) charge on the company's assets relating to administrative receivers was the indemnity which the receiver was entitled to out of the assets of the company provided for in subsection (1)(c).

There was a similar provision for a 14-day breathing space in respect of both administrative receivers and administrators. In the former case contained in section 44(2) and in the latter case in the final paragraph of section 19(5).

It seemed that the word "adopted" should have the same meaning in section 19(5) as it had in section 44(1)(b). If the word "adopt" in section 44(1)(b) implied personal liability then the express provision for personal liability contained in that subsection was surplusage. Indeed the whole of subsection (b) was probably unnecessary and all that would be required was that subsection (c) should give the right of indemnity to administrative receivers in respect of liabilities under contracts "adopted" by them.

The use of the word "adopt" in sections 19(5) and 44(1)(b) was perhaps unfortunate, having regard to the use of that word with relation to receivers in the cases under section 369 of the Companies Act 1985.

None the less, the word "adopted" when used in section 19(5) and section 44(1)(b) meant "has procured the company to continue to carry out" see *Re Astor Chemical Ltd v Synthetic Technology Ltd* ([1990] BCC 104) and *In re Atlantic Computer Systems plc* ([1992] Ch 506, 526).

The second question was twofold. First, was contracting out of the effect of section 19(5) permitted by the 1986 Act and second, if it was, did the letter of August 14 combined with a continuation thereafter to perform the relevant contracts of employment have the effect that liabilities incurred under those contracts were not charged on Paramount's assets pursuant to section 19(5)?

As to the first question, his Lordship's attention was drawn to the decision of Mr Justice Harman in *In re Specialised Mouldings Ltd* on February 13, 1987 in which he concluded that it was possible for an administrative receiver to provide specifically that he did not adopt employment contracts and could therefore effectively contract out of any personal liability which might otherwise attach to him under section 44(1)(b).

In his Lordship's judgment, agreeing with Mr Justice Harman's conclusion, the provisions of section 19(5) did not prevent an administrator from contracting out of the effect of adoption of contracts of employment so as to prevent claims made in respect of liabilities incurred under such contracts from ranking in priority to his own remuneration and expenses. Such a conclusion seemed to be consistent with what must have been the general statutory purpose of the provisions as to administration in the 1986 Act.

Regarding the second question, in order to be effective as a contracting out, the letter of August 14 needed to make plain to its recipients what right it was of the employees which the administrators were purporting to contract out of.

The final paragraph of the letter was suitable when written by an administrative receiver to exclude personal liability to effect that object but it was not suitable in the mouth of the administrators to exclude the effect of section 19(5). In order to be effective in the hands of the administrators to exclude the effect of adoption under section 19(5) a letter had to be drafted specifically with that subsection in mind and also bearing in mind the difference between the effect of that subsection and section 44(1)(b). However, his Lordship did not intend to draft an appropriate form of words.

Solicitors: Wilde Sapte, Burrough & Co, Cardiff.

## Prosecutor has no unfettered right to trial

**Regina v Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, Ex parte Chaudhry**

Before Lord Justice Kennedy and Mr Justice Bell

[Judgment July 7]

Although there was no conflict between the existence of an individual's right to prosecute under section 6(1) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985, and the magistrate's discretion to decide whether or not to issue a summons under section 1(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, an individual prosecutor did not have the unfettered right to pursue his prosecution to trial.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment when dismissing an application for judicial review by Mrs Brigitte Chaudhry of the refusal by Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate on July 5, 1991 to issue a summons, pursuant to an information having been laid before him which alleged that a Mr Nicholas Sansom had on October 27, 1990 caused the death of Mansoor Chaudhry, the applicant's son, by reckless driving.

Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Miss Christa Maria Fielden for the applicant; Mr Stephen Robbins for the magistrate; Mr Peter Hunt for

Mr Sansom.

LORD JUSTICE KENNEDY, giving the judgment of the court, said that the magistrate should have regard to all the relevant circumstances of which he was aware, such as whether the incident giving rise to the information which he was considering had already been investigated by a responsible prosecuting authority which was pursuing what it considered to be the appropriate charges against the same proposed defendant.

If a summons for a more serious charge was issued on the application of a private prosecutor, the discretion of the Crown prosecutor was overridden in a way which might well appear to the defendant and those who represented him to be oppressive.

Unless there were special circumstances, such as apparent bad faith on the part of the prosecutor, the magistrate should be very slow to issue a summons at the behest of a private prosecutor against a defendant who already had to answer one or more informations laid by the Crown in respect of the same matter.

In dealing with the applicant's first submission, the court held that the magistrate was not bound by *R v Ealing Justices, Ex parte*

*Dixon* ([1990] 2 QB 91) which prevented him from issuing a summons in circumstances where the Crown Prosecution Service had conducted the case pursuant to section 3(2)(a) of the 1985 Act.

Their Lordships said that just because the Director of Public Prosecutions was seized of the matter did not necessarily mean that she must take over all criminal proceedings arising from it. Section 3(2)(a) could not be stretched that far. It simply defined the duty of the DPP in relation to criminal proceedings instituted on behalf of the police force.

The applicant's second submission was, that the magistrate should only have regard to those matters set out in section 1(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980. Had the magistrate confined himself, as he should have done, to what appeared on the information, according to section 1(1) and (2) of the 1980 Act, he would have had no option but to issue the summons.

The applicant also submitted that, according to *Sammy-Joe v Post Office* ([1967] 1 WLR 370), there was no duty on the magistrate to make enquiries on his own. Their Lordships held that in deciding whether or not to issue a summons, the magistrate was making a judicial determination.

He was not required to adopt such a confined role as that being posited by the applicant.

On the contrary, he should consider the whole of the relevant circumstances, including the knowledge that the DPP might take over proceedings, and might need to consider information beyond that provided by the informant. In order to decide if it was a proper case in which to issue a summons, provided of course, that he did not go so far as to conduct a preliminary hearing.

By virtue of section 6(2) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 the DPP might at any stage take over the proceedings in order to abort, and he might even bring the magistrates' court proceedings to an end by notice pursuant to section 23 of the 1985 Act.

Therefore, his Lordship said, a private prosecutor had two hurdles to surmount: first, he has to persuade a magistrate to issue a summons, and thereafter, if he wished to retain control of the case, he might have to persuade the DPP not to take it over.

The criteria applied by the magistrate and the DPP would be different.

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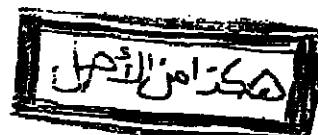
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**INTERVIEW page 39**  
Film-maker Peter  
Greenaway on how his  
latest film was originally  
conceived as an opera

# ARTS

**EXHIBITION page 39**  
Packing them in: an  
international show of  
photo-reportage this  
month in Perpignan



**OPERA:** Nurturing young British vocal talent; paying tribute to Sir Geraint Evans; plus, London reviews

## First, catch your prospect

Richard Morrison on English National Opera's drive to bring on the best of new British singers

Here are ways of not becoming a famous opera singer: in your early twenties, lark about in amateur Gilbert and Sullivan performances in Barnsley, spend eight years as a graphic designer in Nottingham, go to the Guildhall School of Music, but leave without getting a diploma; or join the Welsh National Opera chorus. Conventional wisdom dictates that once a singer goes into the chorus line, solo ambitions can be abandoned.

But here's the odd thing. If you do all that, as John Hudson has done, you might just find yourself singing the tenor lead in a new production of *La Bohème* at English National Opera. What is more, the performance tomorrow by the miner's son from Barnsley is one of the most keenly awaited of the season.

This hugely promising talent must be nurtured with the utmost care," wrote Rodney Milnes in *The Times* last May, after Hudson's ENO debut.

"I was in the WNO chorus on tour in Liverpool," recalls the 32-year-old Hudson, "when my teacher phoned me. 'ENO is looking for a principal tenor,' he said. 'Get down there and audition.' So I sang for Stan Edwards, who was great. Usually people just say 'we'll let you know'. But she shouted 'wow, brilliant, yeah, we'll have you, no problem'."

So although Hudson looks as if he should be playing prop-forward for Hull Kingston Rovers, he is fast becoming the latest Great British Tenor Hope. And enjoying his new-found status hugely. "I was an usher here once," he says, "airily indicating the Coliseum auditorium. As was Jason Howard, the Marcello in this *Bohème*." So remember to smile at the chap on the Coliseum door: he could be the Domingo of the 21st century.

On the other hand, if you have the misfortune to land up in hospital, you might do worse than audition the nurses. Rosalind Sutherland, another new ENO soloist, used to be one. She also enjoyed a brief spell in singing-telegrams. "Dressed as a

chicken! And I'm not exactly a size eight." Now the chicken costume can be burnt: this Glasgow-born soprano is making her Coliseum debut, talking over as Mimì later in the run of *Bohème*.

"My sights were on jazz," she says. "But when I did the main role in *Suor Angelica* at the Royal Northern College, I looked around the stage and suddenly felt this thrill. I remember thinking yes, this is what I was born to do."

What's going on at the Coliseum? Who is letting all these reformed graphic designers and former nurses steal the limelight? The answer is: the new management.

**'Smile at the usher: he may well be the next Domingo'**

Dennis Marks and Stan Edwards (general director and music director) are intent on restoring ENO's reputation as a company that nurtures the best young British voices.

Of course, ENO never shunned rising talent during the Peter Jonas era. But the main thrust of those heady years was on radical productions, and the roster of principal singers dwindled from nearly 50 (in the mid-1970s) to just 18. Now, Marks and Edwards want to persuade top young singers that a three-year ENO contract is an offer they can't refuse.

"We need to enlarge our repertoire, which can only be done by having more principal singers," says Marks. "And we believe that young singers can benefit from the coaching of our musical staff."

Edwards elaborates: "It's a hell of a rocky road, a young singer's career. You hear so often about somebody with marvellous potential being ruined by rushing into big roles. I want to revive the proper guidance of young singers at the Coliseum."

Later this season, ENO audience will be able to participate directly in this nurturing process. They will be asked to "sponsor a singer", much as the previous ENO management asked them to sponsor a new production. "One way to build up the core company is to draw on our audiences' loyalty and support," explains Marks. "It's a question of boosting identification between audience members and young principals."

But will ENO's initiative prevent singers from being pushed too early into roles that overstretch them? Your answer to that depends on who you think is doing the pushing. The accusing finger has often been pointed at unscrupulous agents, but Marks rejects this charge. "Sensible agents know that you don't drive a car at 100mph seven days a week and then expect the engine to be in good nick a year later."

Could it be, then, that opera companies are sometimes to blame? Jonathan Groves, of the music agency Lagen and Williams, believes that "companies out of expediency will sometimes cast principal singers against their better judgment". And John Hudson, though only just started as a principal, is canny enough to have grasped the essential point: "It's important to be advised by someone who won't bullshit you because you are the cheapest option."

Which brings us to the matter of money. Or rather, the lack of it. The fact is that, as ENO's principal tenor, Hudson will be doing unexpectedly well if he earns in two years what Pavarotti earns in two hours. Extraordinary, when you consider that the two tenors might be in direct competition on the same night in rival London opera houses.

"I was actually earning more when I was in the WNO chorus, what with the overtime," says Hudson, a touch ruefully. Jonathan Groves corroborates this claim: "A young principal is likely to be paid something in the region of £300 to £350 a week."

Well, even Pavarotti started small, so it is said. Neverthe-



On the way up? Two new voices for English National Opera, John Hudson and Rosalind Sutherland, on the main staircase at the Coliseum

## Trailblazer fondly recalled

Grain Evans more than any other artist, set out to prove to European and American opera houses that there was a postwar generation of British singers well worth employing. He led by example, especially in Mozart, as Leporello, Papageno and, above all, Figaro. Once he was established he pressed abroad the claims of his fellow countrymen and if they happened to be Welsh then the recommendations came with even more force.

On Sunday in Cardiff, some of those who followed in his footsteps came to sing in tribute to him almost a year after his death. His natural vocal successor is Bryn Terfel. At over six feet and with shaggy hair cascading over his shoulders Terfel is hardly an Evans look-alike. But he has his great predecessor's ability to eyeball an audience, to work with his whole body and not just his voice. Boldly, he chose arias for Figaro and Falstaff, two

**Gala Tribute to Sir Geraint Evans**  
St David's Hall, Cardiff

of Evans' most renowned roles, and delivered them with all the panache of the old master. Terfel's assurance is such that he made the evening's other baritone, Jason Howard, a fast rising star in Welsh National Opera, sound still a bit green.

That is not a colour ever associated with Margaret Price, now heard woefully rarely in her native land. Her soprano is in such resplendent shape — so, it must be added, is her figure — that questions have to be re-asked about her continuing absence from Covent Garden. In a second half devoted entirely to Verdi, her Desdemona glowed brightest of all. She was careful to run the Willow Song straight into the Ave Maria so that her spell was not broken. And what a spell she can still cast. The intensity of Price's singing trans-

forms a concert hall into an opera house, one of the marks of a great artist. She inspired the orchestra and its hitherto pallid conductor, John Pryce-Jones, standing in for an indisposed Edward Downes.

Earlier she had been joined in the *Otello* Love Duet by Dennis O'Neill, who proved that he can tackle at least this section of the Moor's role with the best. O'Neill also provided what was a Verdi premiere, for this century at least, an additional aria for Atila which the composer wrote at the request of Rossini for the Russian tenor Ivanov.

The manuscript, lying in a private collection, was presented to O'Neill by an admirer earlier in the year. It is a brief piece, with a typically swaying rhythm ending with a Mambo-like flourish. It

may not add very much to the plot, but with O'Neill around it will do very well as a concert piece.

The older generation was represented by Gwynne Howell (gravelly honest as Gremin and Philip II) and a still boyish Arthur Davies in José's Flower Song. The new one had the perkily attractive Rebecca Evans in Susanna's Act IV aria from *Figaro*, the opera in which Sir Geraint appeared more often than any other.

Dennis O'Neill devised the evening. At the close he assigned himself the tiny part of Bardolph in the final fugue from *Falstaff*, and perhaps reflected that any opera house able to field Terfel, Price and Howell in this opera was doing a pretty good job of casting. Proceeds of this gala went to the Geraint Evans Scholarship Fund at the Welsh College of Music and Drama. The torch is being handed on.

JOHN HIGGINS

## Suddenly it's the 1950 show again

Rodney Milnes is not convinced by the Royal Opera's resurrection of a Puccini staging from 43 years ago

The Royal Opera launched a time-capsule to open its new season on Saturday. While anything is preferable to the fundamentally misconceived *Madama Butterfly* production by Nuria Espert that they borrowed from Scottish Opera, Covent Garden's return to the 1950 — no, that is not a misprint — staging is perhaps taking the opera-house-as-museum syndrome to dangerous lengths.

Sophie Fedorovitch's sets are extremely beautiful in themselves, and cleverly suggest the isolation of Butterfly's house, so essential to the action. You really are on a hill outside the city. They are also outside of their time, as much as her equally beautiful decor for Ashton's *Symphonic Variations*, but when as carefully lit as they are here by John B. Read, they make their point.

The costumes are even more of their time: the plain fabrics, plain colours, lime green and pink shriek "1950" at you. While the management is surely right not to update and thereby risk a dichotomy, well, the museum beckons.

This would matter less if the decor were inhabited by an outstanding production, which is unfortunately not the case. Richard Gresson's ressta-

ging, while perfectly efficient, retains more of the original than is wise: the entry of the Bonze brandishing a black fan while Butterfly's family does synchronised fingerwork is pure *Mikado*, an association strenuously to be avoided in Puccini's opera.

But mainly it is a matter of the ready-made individual interpretations that are slotted in. The American soprano Diana Soviero sings Butterfly. Hers is a big voice, a little bleached at the top, not consistently easy on the ear; on the first night she was not inclined to take risks, and rather too many lines were broken up for breaths.

Her impersonation is experienced, well-learned, calculated down to every last little effect (some of the effects verging on the cute and knowing) and as mechanical as all that would suggest. For all her undeniable expertise, she touched me not once.

Arthur Davies, down to share Pinkerton with Neil Shicoff, stepped in for his ailing colleague on Saturday and was in excellent voice, which should help to hasten Shicoff's recovery from a severe throat infection no end. Alan Ople's concerned Sharpless is fine, as it always is, but the only performance truly to catch fire is Anne-Marie Ow-



Cio-Cio-San (Diana Soviero) and Suzuki (Anne-Marie Owens, rear) in *Madama Butterfly* at Covent Garden

ens Suzuki, watchful, aware, reacting, really taking part in a drama. Her cry at seeing Pinkerton in the third act made you sit up in shock: contrast it with Soviero's perfectly placed, precisely calculated yowl a moment later, which did not.

Carlo Rizzi conducts a dangerously slow-moving performance, glutinously phrased, over-eager to expressive ritard-

andos at the end of practically every musical sentence — it is tempting to dub him Maestro Rit-sy. Not only does the score resolutely refuse to flow, but the unblinking savagery, the chilling cruelty of the opera is engulfed in swoony, Mills and Boon marshmallow. This was, then, not one of the Royal Opera's great openings: I hope we move on to better things, and quickly.

## Easy riding with veteran charmer

The Wigmore Hall began its season. Barry Millington reports, with a recital by an eminent German tenor

So prestigious a venue for recitalists is the Wigmore Hall these days that the opening night of the season can be guaranteed to be a major event. This year the honour for launching both the season and a series of Master Concerts fell to the German tenor Peter Schreier — a popular choice, as was evident from the rapturous reception he received when he walked on stage.

His recital with Graham Johnson of songs by Brahms and Schubert was indeed a Master Concert: a superlative demonstration of the art of Lieder performance. Curiously inverting the advertised programme, Schreier began with the Brahms: six of the 49 late folksongs from 1894 in which simple verbal repetitions and strong melodic profiles combine to portray the emotional ups and downs of shepherds, shepherdesses, maidens and their sweethearts.

I am not sure that it is all so innocent. There is an awful lot of "Open up for me, my dearest". But Schreier caught the light, breathless sighs of the girls and nicely contrasted them with the impassioned entreaties of their lovers.

A group of seven songs from earlier decades served to remind how the tortured frustra-

tions of Brahms's own love life could result in meltingly beautiful and touching evocations. The rapt recollection of unspoken thoughts in "Wir wandelten" (We Wandered) was marvellously conveyed by Schreier and Johnson, the former floating his line exquisitely, the latter perfectly catching the celestial sound of the "tiny golden bells" in the poet's head.

In both the Brahms and the Schubert groups Schreier showed just how flexible his voice — well-focused, expressive, but without obvious reserves of natural colour — can be. The warmth of tone in "Die Mainacht" (May Night) gave way at a moment's notice to the "frosty breath" of "Herbstgefühl" (Autumn feeling).

Schreier, now approaching sixty, chooses his repertoire carefully. Once or twice there was a hint of strain in the upper reaches, but not enough to detract from some wonderfully sensitive singing.

One could write a whole notice about accompanist Graham Johnson's mastery playing. Suffice to say that I have never heard the piano *smile* so winningly in "Sei mir gegrüsst", or the trout leap so friskily in "Die Forelle", which was the last of the three encores.

Great days... Zurich during the war. Refugees, spies, exiles, painters, poets, writers, radicals of all kinds.



## TRAVESTIES

An award-winning comedy by Tom Stoppard

Anthony Sher leads the cast as Henry Carr in this first major revival, which includes Geoffrey Freshwater Lenin Amanda Harris Cecily Lloyd Hutchinson James Joyce Darlene Johnson Nadya Trevor Martin Bennett Rebecca Scine Gwendolen David Westhead Tristan Tzara Directed by Adrian Noble Designed by Richard Hudson

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Evenings 7.15pm (7.00pm 16 Sept)  
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## LONDON

**HAIR:** The Age of Aquarius down again. Michael Bogdanov directs another Soles revival. Old Vic, Waterloo Road, SE1 (071-928 7515). Opening night, 7pm, 180mins.

**LUST IN SPACE:** Down from the top of the charts, the Capella group The Pindaros brings a "some Soles revival". Leader of the Pack "Do Do Do" from the "Do Do Do" album. King's Head, Upper Street, N1 (071-220 1916). Opening night, 8pm.

**MADAM BUTTERFLY:** The Royal Opera's season gets underway with Puccini's opera, using designs by Sophie Fedorovich which have not been seen at Covent Garden for a decade. David Sverak directs the title role. Her Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden, WC2 (071-240 1950/5111). Tonight, Fri 7.30pm.

**SINON BOCCACCIA:** For the first time in production under English National Opera's new management, the opera will have to wait until La Bohème opens tomorrow. In the meantime, here is a performance of one of the company's most successful offerings. David Alden's vividly theatrical account of

**ARCADIA:** Tom Stoppard in sparkling form brings together love, chaos, theory and much else. National Theatre, South Bank, SE1 (071-323 2329). Tonight, 7.30pm. Tomorrow, 2.15pm and 7.30pm. 180mins. (S)

**CAROUSEL:** The National's smash-hit version of the Rodgers & Hammerstein musical comes to the West End. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm. 180mins.

**CITY OF ANGELS:** Top quality. Linn Colburn's Covent Garden production, packed with wit, set in L.A. Prince of Wales, Covent Garden, WI (071-559 5972). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm. 180mins.

**A GOING CONCERN:** Stephen Jeffrey's flexible, suspense comedy tells of the struggle between two generations in a family firm. Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, WC2 (071-722 3001). Mon-Sat, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 2pm.

**GREASE:** Energetic, well-danced revival of the 1978 hit. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm. 180mins.

**AN INSPECTOR CALLS:** Stephen Dalton's marvellous re-imagined version of Pinter's 1962 thriller. Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, WC2 (071-722 3001). Mon-Sat, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 2pm.

**IN THE SUMMER HOUSE:** Belated revival of the 1978 hit. Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, WC2 (071-722 3001). Mon-Sat, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 2pm.

**LYSISTRATA:** Geraldine James impresses the women of Athens to deny their men the pleasures of the theatre. Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-476 1777).

**ANCHORAGES:** More a photographer's exhibit about medieval life than a movie, but a promising feature debut from Brian's Chris. Everyman (071-435 1526).

**THE FIRM:** Tom Stoppard's comedy of a law firm in the 1930s. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm. 180mins.

**A PLACE IN THE WORLD:** 12 moderns in the life of an Argentine family in the 1930s. Good looking but heavy. Directors: Adolfo Aristarain. Metro (071-437 0757).

**BLUE:** David Jarmen's extraordinary, surreal, and colorful film. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm. 180mins.

**BRAND NEW:** 11th. David Lynch's surreal, dreamlike, and colorful film. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm. 180mins.

**THE HOTTEST TICKET:** "A new musical to be seen in the West End stage, a treasury of excitement. What shall it be?"

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## TODAY'S CHOICE

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Merril Hargie

**Verdi's political drama.** The title role is sung by Gregory Kunde. Lancia Carrara sings as Amelia. Michael Lloyd conducts. Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (071-928 7515). 7.30pm.

**PAUL McCARTNEY.** The former Beatle, these days peddling unashamedly easy-listening fare, stops off in London as part of his world tour. Barry Court, SW5 (071-379 8141). Tonight, tomorrow, 8.30pm.

**EDINBURGH:** The full-length ballet, Anna Karenina, based on Tolstoy's novel, was choreographed for the Australian Ballet by André Prokofiev. Then, the role of Anna was danced by Alicia Markova, now, as director of Scottish Ballet, she presents the work's British premiere. Kings Theatre, (031-220 4453). Tonight-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**STAND THEATRE.** Stand, WC2 (071-240 0300). Mon-Sat, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**SUNSET BOULEVARD.** Triumph for Paul Lippman as the latest star in Lippman's Theatre, Strand, WC2 (071-344 0055). Mon-Sat, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**TRAVESTIES.** Tom Stoppard's dazzling word-spinner revived with Anthony Sher as the aged con artist. Barbican, St. John's Lane, EC2 (071-538 8811). Preview tonight, tomorrow, 7.15pm. Thurs, 3pm. Open Thurs, 7pm. Then in repertoire.

**WALLS OF STONE.** Tom Stoppard's play about the 19th-century architect John Nash. Barbican, St. John's Lane, EC2 (071-538 8811). Preview tonight, 7.15pm. Open tomorrow, 7pm. Then in repertoire.

**THE MOUNTAIN GIANTS.** Sean Thomas, Desmond Barnt in Pinter's last play, completed by Charles Wood. National Theatre, South Bank, SE1 (071-428 2222). Tonight-Thurs, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**RACING DEMON.** Revival of David Hare's play about the modern Church of England. National Theatre, South Bank, SE1 (071-428 2222). Preview tonight, tomorrow, 7.15pm.

**MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.** Shakespeare on Shaftesbury Avenue, with Mark Rylance and Janet McTeer. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**SEPARATE TABLES.** Peter Bowles, Patricia Hodge in revival of Rattigan. Albany, 40 Madras Lane, WC2 (071-867 1115). Mon-Sat, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**A SLICE OF SATURDAY NIGHT.** Dennis Wilson plays the lead in a play about the murder of the Beatles' Brian Jones. Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-476 1777).

**IN THE LINE OF FIRE.** Secret Service agent Clint Eastwood fights John Malkovich's psychopath and his own gun. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**JURASSIC PARK.** Michael Crichton's best-selling novel is a comedy vehicle for a troupe of actors and a superior special effects. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**SILVER 11.** Murder and suspense in a New York police precinct. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

**THE WOMAN IN BLACK.** Adapted by Stephen Mallat. A REAL THRILL. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-339 5299). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 2.30pm.

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## Temples of the sport gods

**ARCHITECTURE:**  
**Marcus Binney on design and daring in the new breed of stadiums now being created for football**

The football stadium is the new icon of the thriving European city. Here is a focus of local pride comparable to the cathedral and town hall in earlier centuries. But though Britain invented both modern soccer and modern rugby, we have nothing to set beside the super stadiums of Italy, Japan and North America.

Now, following the Hillsborough disaster and the Taylor report, Britain has embarked on a £500 million spending spree on football grounds. The government is generating the money by reducing the levy it collects on football pools from 42.5 per cent to 40 per cent and channelling the difference to the Football Trust. In the first four years grants of £86 million have generated building work worth £250 million, and now the money is to run until 1999.

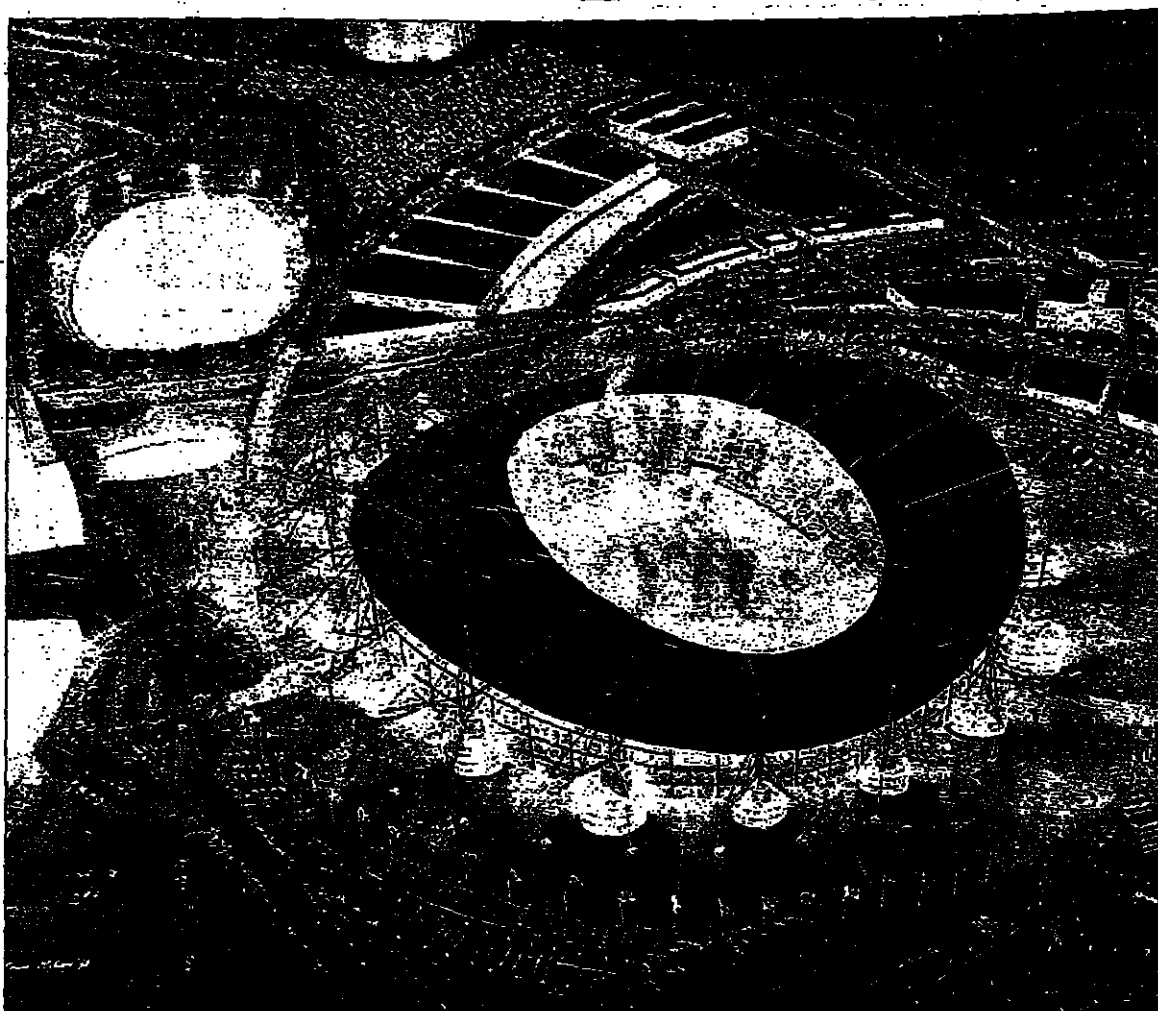
Initially most of the funds went on new seating and new roofs to cover the seats. Now, a major new stand at Arsenal's Highbury ground in north London has opened, along with the "New Den", a completely new ground at Millwall, in the southeast of the capital.

Architecturally the big question for the 1990s is whether Britain simply builds shoe-boxes — rectangular stands on four sides of the pitch, as at Walsall's Bescot stadium — or embarks on more adventurous curved forms and experiments with covered pitches and retractable roofs. The debate is the subject of a new exhibition at London's Building Centre, entitled *Making A Stand*.

The pace-maker is undoubtedly the Manchester Olympic bid. For a time Britain did not build a stadium for the 1948 London Olympics. Manchester now offers the opportunity to create the modern equivalent.

The two key criteria for stadium design are good viewing from all seats and the shortest possible distance from the playing field to the spectator. Arup Associates achieve this by a brilliant reworking of the oldest and greatest of all arenas, the Coliseum in Rome. By building a circular stadium around an oval field, they created the maximum number of seats where the fans most like to be on either side of the centre line. The other favourite sport is behind the goals, and here Arup ensures that no one is too far from the pitch by steeply raking the seats. This in turn gives the stadium a swooping silhouette and reduces its massive bulk.

The best news is that for all its adventurous form, the Arup scheme came in with the lowest tender. "We had the smallest footprint," says James Burtland, the partner working on the design. Lighter, lighter metal roof frames, translucent roof cladding and computer-aided design are transforming the possibilities for stadium architecture in the 1990s. At Manchester the outer walls are entirely in glass, allowing views straight into the stadium. From outside the roof appears almost wafer-



An artist's impression of how the proposed new Manchester Olympic stadium, to be designed by Arup Associates, may look: "a brilliant reworking of the oldest and greatest of all arenas, the Coliseum in Rome"

thin — structural support comes entirely from the wires and masts above. This brings savings in building costs, as roofs and ceilings can be constructed simultaneously.

Even if Manchester's Olympic bid fails there is a strong case for building the stadium as an alternative outside London venue for big international matches. The stadium should be considered a prime candidate as one of the five national projects to be paid for by the Millennium Fund. The big difference between the Western world is that here the grounds are owned by clubs and not by municipalities. Elsewhere local and regional governments meet the entire cost of new stadiums. In Britain potential funds are restricted still further by the pattern of single use that comes with club ownership.

Wembley stadium alone is profitable, thanks to rock concerts, greyhound racing and a host of special events.

The rugby international grounds at Twickenham and Edinburgh's Murrayfield have been ambitiously refurbished by their sport but at present it is inconceivable that these hallowed grounds should be used for another sport. At the same time, huge sums have been pumped into the Hampden Park football stadium in Glasgow without any suggestion that either Scottish venue might be used for both sports. In Paris, and in Cardiff, both soccer and rugby union take place in the national stadium. The first ever international soccer match between

England and Scotland was played at the Oval.

While clubs value their independence so fiercely, pooling resources is a tender subject. But it is nonetheless the basis of a handsome new stadium rising in Huddersfield. This is a three-way partnership between Kirkles council and the local football and rugby league clubs. The Huddersfield stadium, designed by the Lobb Partnership, is another pace-maker combination of muscular, curved forms.

Banana-shaped terraces are used to create swooping roofs and from the outside the stands appear to form a continuous oval, although within they contain conventional rows of straight seats.

Part of the appeal of the Italian stadiums is their strong use of colour, whether primary reds, greens and yellows for the seats or bright

colour as opposed to dull concrete for the buildings — rusted in Genoa, blue and yellow in Bologna. "At Huddersfield we'll be using a very strong glazed brick, the colour of the local team," says Ron Sheard, the architect on the job.

The tendency in Britain with every type of public building, whether hospitals, fire stations or law courts, is to go for architects who have already done this type of work. This rules out many of the fresh thinking that comes from going to top international architects and holding competitions. In Italy, Renzo Piano designed Bari and Gregotti Associates built Genoa.

Lord Justice Taylor recognised the

importance of design in his report and called for the establishment of a design council. This was disbanded after two years in the belief that its job was done and replaced by a government-led development committee. But good design is not simply a matter of setting standards, in toilets, seating and crowd control, but ensuring that new buildings are handsome landmarks, not eyesores. It is one thing to create a compact, dramatic setting for watching sport, another to build stadiums that will be appealing to local residents and every passer-by.

As a result of strides in engineering, both concrete and steel can be used in more sculptural ways, with significant savings in material and costs. There is no longer an excuse for ugly sheds and expanses of stained concrete. Much more thought also needs to be given to landscaping: initial planting and aftercare. One of the beauties of the Los Angeles Memorial Stadium is the lush planting that completely conceals the bare exterior.

These are added costs, but the more attractive the stadium becomes, the greater the potential for other money-spinning activities. Huddersfield will have a bowling alley, golf driving, range and conference centre. With money to spend and some of the best high-tech engineers and architects in the world, Britain must take the lead in designing for the game it can be said to have invented.

● Making A Stand: New Directions in Stadium Design is at the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1 (071-637 1022) until October 15

● An exhibition of the Manchester Olympic models is currently on show in the Town Hall extension, Manchester

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## CIRCUSES

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# Distance lends disenchantment

When Peter Greenaway directs a film, the critics reach for their barbs. Kate Bassett tries to discover why

Peter Greenaway's new film, *The Baby of Mâcon*, sounds as if it is quite the latest thing. It was inspired, says Greenaway, by contemporary commercial images: two photographs taken by that current enfant terrible, Olivier Toscani. One was his Benetton advert featuring a blood-smeared newborn baby — an image which apparently had multitudes of horrified adults kicking up a fuss.

The other, which even Greenaway did not realise was a Toscani until recently, appeared on the cover of *Elle* magazine. It showed a model posing as the Virgin Mary, with an infant treated like a fashion accessory.

Greenaway likes to emphasise how his film touches on 1990s issues: the exploitation and abuse of children; propaganda; and publicity: image and illusion. And, although he does not say so directly, the film's concern with predatory, enterprising capitalism, religious fanatics and, indeed, its concluding scene — a woman raped by a seemingly endless line of men — might well be seen as anxious topical allusions to troubles and suffering in eastern Europe or elsewhere.

All the same, *The Baby of Mâcon* is at several removes from today's realities. The film is actually set in what Greenaway calls the "Baroque counter-Reformation", with an extravagance of 17th-century costumes. Cosimo Medici is a gorgeous aristocrat in a waist-length periwig and fancy flourishes. Moreover, he is watching a miracle play about a child-saint that sometimes looks positively medieval.

Furthermore Greenaway, characteristically enough, keeps the artificiality of his creation in the foreground. Many of the techniques he uses are those he perfected in earlier films such as *Prospero's Books* and *The Cook, The Thief, His Wife and Her Lover*.

Clothes are colour-coded. Missions are exquisitely set up to evoke old masters: here a Dutch still-life, there one of Pieter Saenredam's ecclesiastical interiors. And, this time round, Greenaway's dialogue reaches undreamt-of depths of stylisation, perhaps because *The Baby of*

*Mâcon* was originally conceived as an opera. Meanwhile, Greenaway plays clever games with the boundaries between actuality and art. The camera constantly reveals that the "worlds" of the story, and the story within-the-story, are nothing more than sets.

Greenaway claims such techniques help create an emotional and moral distance from the subject. He correlates such non-commitment with the post-modern state. "The only certainty that exists

now is that there are no certainties," he says dogmatically. "That is the position I take with my camera, which irritates people enormously. What you say is just as valid as what I say." Well, that's a moot point, I feel, having been interrupted by Greenaway and talked over endlessly.

Anyway, Greenaway proudly, albeit somewhat paradoxically, cites impersonality as one of the identifying hallmarks of his films. He laments that Britons are culturally indoctrinated by the British and American tradition of audience-involving psycho-drama. "We think that a film ought to be cathartic, a masturbatory act where we let down our emotional hair," he says. "Perhaps the problem is only limited to cinema. There is the literary tradition of the novel, and most classical drama is highly rational."

"It is not important, necessarily, that you become deeply involved in characters or situations. Look at Racine, Corneille, Molière, Restoration drama."

Some critics in this country frequently complain that they are

bored stiff by the absence of character and the coldness of Greenaway's work. But Greenaway apparently believes in alienation. Citing Brecht and Artaud for support, and shifting his ground slightly, he explains that distance is not just a matter of non-commitment after all. It is meant to get you thinking.

"Ultimately, the best way to understand a highly charged situation is to take a step back," he says. "It's like the advice given to nurses — don't get involved with a patient and you will be much more useful to them."

Greenaway's works do, it seems, reflect his anxieties. He described *The Cook* as, on one level, a criticism of the greed and consumerism of Margaret Thatcher's Britain. Talking of screen violence, Greenaway starts to take a moral stance too. "A lot of people were quite happy to watch *Terminator 2*, which had blood and gore and violence of an appalling nature. Violence is a vast problematical position."

"We shouldn't treat violence in a Mickey Mouse or Donald Duck cartoon way, where someone gets up and walks off. In real life you suffer brain damage."

In *The Baby of Mâcon* two people suffer violence that proves fatal: one is raped, the other goes to death by a bull. To Greenaway's credit, these scenes are neither glorifying nor comic.

Nonetheless, one might wonder if his distancing techniques mean such scenes leave the viewer unaffected or, if he or she is shocked, how deep that disturbance really goes and how genuinely thought-provoking it is.

Still, considering that his films are condemned as cold, *The Baby of Mâcon* got certain film critics surprisingly hot under the collar when it was shown at Cannes. Bad reviews in the British press are nothing new for Greenaway, of course, and he has been criticising the critics himself in retaliation for years.

But, compared with his measured tones on the subject prior to the making of *The Baby of Mâcon*, Greenaway now sounds as if he has lost some of his emotional cool. Critics are the subject of a catalogue



Peter Greenaway looks through a glass darkly — but always beautifully, as his latest film shows

of unflattering adjectives: "Banal, narrow-minded, mealy-mouthed, poor-spirited, deeply depressed," he splutters.

He does sometimes get short shrift in the erudition-fearing, art-bashing United Kingdom. Whether or not you think his films succeed, there should surely be support for the kind of cinema for which Greenaway has fought: a cinema of visual riches and intellectual complexity. He has also achieved stunningly beautiful films in short periods and on remarkably small

budgets. As always, he has a wealth of projects on the go. They currently include a film about a 17th-century anatomist searching for the human soul on the battlefields of Europe.

But he is increasingly moving into other fields — such areas of endeavour as exhibitions, operas, and even a project to construct flights of stairs in various cities — about which he is evidently enthusiastic.

But what is new is the note of real disillusionment when he talks

about cinema: about the passivity of the audience, the frustrating impossibility of making really long films, and about the inadequacies of the medium. "There is no sense of history," Greenaway says. "Rather than accruing pedigree with age, film decays completely. Film cannot have the simultaneity theatre can."

"Cinema," the director concludes sadly, "is not a great imaginative medium."

● *The Baby of Mâcon* is released in Britain on Friday.

## ARTS BRIEFING

### Dance on, LCB

THE on-again, off-again fortunes of London City Ballet now appear to be firmly on again. After announcing their last-ever performance in July, following the company's failure to secure regular Arts Council funding, Harold King and his dancers have re-emerged — phoenix-like — thanks to a major funding package from the private sector. LCB says sponsorship from ADT (the electronic security services company), along with continuing support from the Texaco Endowment and grants from the Sander Gorfinsky Trust and another charitable trust, will enable the 32-strong troupe to continue touring in Britain and abroad.

John Hughes, LCB's chairman, says the company still hopes for Arts Council funding. "London City Ballet has achieved record box office, large audiences and artistic success throughout Britain — and abroad — yet it remains the only major dance company not receiving annual revenue funding from the Arts Council. Our public subsidy is only one quarter that of comparable companies. I shall be continuing to lobby the Arts Council for the funding that London City Ballet's achievements justify."

The company's autumn tour opened last night at the Gordon Craig Theatre in Stevenage with a new production of *Coppelia*.

● AN unfortunate hiccup at the start of the London Philharmonic's 1993-94 season: music director Franz Welser-Möst is in hospital recovering from an operation to remove his appendix. So he will not be on the Festival Hall podium on September 25 or September 30 for the inaugural concerts of the LPO's International Series. Negotiations are continuing for a last-minute replacement for Welser-Möst.

### Women's work

THE first mainstream West End opening ever to be set for a Sunday will take place on October 10 when *Vita & Virginia* comes to the Ambassadors Theatre. The play, based on the relationship between Vita Sackville-West and Virginia Woolf, is by Eileen Atkins, who stars as Virginia. Vita will be played by Penelope Wilton; the play is directed by Patrick Garland. Previews begin on October 1.



Bill Eptridge's series of photographs showing Robert Kennedy campaigning in 1968 is a must-see at Perpignan

## Opening the shutters on life

With gentle humour, Bill Eptridge describes how he earns his living as a "photographing sports with no balls — no football, no baseball, no basketball, but winter sports and such like."

Twenty-five years ago, as *Life's* youngest staff photographer, he took a set of pictures that can be seen in Perpignan, in southwest France, until next Sunday at "Visa Pour L'Image", Europe's largest festival of documentary photography. There are 37 exhibitions, chosen from more than 2,000 entries, but in terms of emotional appeal, the Eptridge essay stands above them all.

His central image has become an icon of its time: Robert Kennedy dying in the arms of a hotel busboy. In Perpignan the whole story can be seen, 44 black and white prints that chart the senator's last campaign, from euphoric adulation, through terrible confusion, to the final frame of the funeral. Time and distance have added a dimension to what, in effect, yesterday's news. Its impact is astonishing. To see it alone would be worth the trip alone to Perpignan.

It was work of this calibre that led Michel Decron and Jean François Leroy to set up the Perpignan festival in 1989.

### PHOTOGRAPHY: Europe's biggest festival of documentary work combines reality with art

"Twenty successful years of the Ades photo festival had proved there was a public for photography of a highly personal nature. We felt the time was right to give documentary photography due recognition," says Leroy. "If Rembrandt were alive today he would be working with a camera. What else is *The Night Watch* if not superb reportage?"

"At the time there was a great deal of scepticism. As hosts, Perpignan hoped to attract summer visitors and the point was made that the mainstay of photography can hardly be described as holiday entertainment. Happily, over the past five years the public have voted with their feet, and with 102,000 last year, visitors outnumbered the local population."

Much credit for the success of Perpignan is due to the level of co-operation between public and private sectors. Admission to all exhibitions and entertainment is free, the £1 million cost being split between Perpignan's city and regional councils, and more than 30 commercial sponsors. In addition to the exhibi-

tions and themed son et lumière entertainments the event provides a forum for the 2,000 professionals, image producers and consumers — photographers, agencies, picture editors, equipment manufacturers — who attend each year.

Ironically, despite growing public interest, the number of outlets for reportage is shrinking. British newspapers continue their tradition of using news pictures well, but magazines rely increasingly on a diet of celebrity lifestyle material. It was this climate that decided picture editor Colin Jacobson to launch the quarterly *Reportage*, Britain's only picture-led publication. He has brought "son of Reportage" to Perpignan, a mini-booklet devoted to one of the best exhibits, Dario Miličević's moving essay on Bombay street children.

Jacobson feels that in Britain there is an enormous cultural snobbery and journalistic antipathy towards photography. "A huge schism exists between journalism and art and there is definitely a feeling in the photographic

community that you work in one area or another," he says. "Most magazines are driven by words, not pictures, so photography is not seen to have journalistic merit in its own right. What I'm trying to establish with *Reportage* is that it is possible to present pictures in such a way that they stand on their own."

One of the most popular shows at Perpignan is Louis Psihoyos's two-year odyssey documenting the evolution of dinosaurs. Where Miličević's people, strict but conscientious, without his cousin's flashes of lightning, but a good chap to have aboard the ship of state. Not an overtly Machiavellian politician, but the sort of patient observer who lets friends do the work for him or enemies fall into traps of their own making.

Linus Roache's Richard is a puzzle. A brilliant young actor (from the brain-damaged hulk in the harrowing *Keeping Tom Niece* to George Orwell in *Divine Gossip*), his performance is schizophrenically split by the king's fall from power.

He lacks the contradictory elements in Richard's character: the self-awareness unable to be translated into action, the mockery that underlies his divinely regal pretensions. At first this monarch is a disap-

THEATRE: Very modern Shakespeare; an old-fashioned look at economics

## The weak in politics

Richard II  
Royal Exchange,  
Manchester

THE National Gallery's White Hart exhibition on the Wilton diptych, that allegorical study of kingship centred on Richard II, coincides with Manchester's new look at the Black Prince's unwelcome son. There must be something in the air concerning a flawed ancient monarchy, perceptive, sceptical but self-destructive.

The same thought occurred to the rebellious Earl of Essex in 1601 when he ordered nervous actors to stage the play in the autumn decline of Elizabeth's reign.

Kandis Cook's designs in fact give us that rare thing, period-costume Shakespeare: not a lounge suit or khaki battle dress in sight. James Macdonald's production makes great play with elevated power — literally. The king's throne is suspended in mid-air over the abortive combat: the battlements of Flint castle sway above the stage like a balloonist's basket; and Richard's prison is a dangling cage into which his killers clamber, zookeepers putting down a maddened beast.

The discussion of political legitimacy at the heart of the play is at present slightly unevenly stated, thanks to Neil Dudgeon's splendid Bolingbroke: a man of the people, strict but conscientious, without his cousin's flashes of lightning, but a good chap to have aboard the ship of state. Not an overtly Machiavellian politician, but the sort of patient observer who lets friends do the work for him or enemies fall into traps of their own making.

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A mysterious Jacqui Bywaters in *Breaking the Bank*

pointingly unsuited nasty, given to sneering and flouncing, a hatchet-faced mixture of arrogance and vulgarity. The voice is dry, wiry, prosaic. A junior Tory minister perhaps, but not the heir to two centuries of Plantagenet autocracy.

Richard's return from Ireland to a realm in insurrection finds him altered. The change may be marked in his "let us sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the deaths of kings", to judge by the back of the actor's head throughout the speech and most of the subsequent dialogue (the director has yet to master the quirky sight lines of theatre in the round). Nothing becomes this Richard's kingship so much as his leaving of it. Roache is much happier with softly regretful introspection.

A strong supporting cast in the best Royal Exchange tradition is dominated by Ewan Hooper's agonisingly honest York. Another tradition is the sprinkling of fine young performers to watch out for in the future, including Peter Hamilton Dyer (a junior league Alan Rickman) as Aumerle, Susan

Lynch's powerful Queen and Dermot Kerrigan's vivid young Harry Percy — although, unlike his father Northumberland, he lacks a Geordie accent. If ever a part was cut out for Gaza...

MARTIN HOYLE

### Breaking the Bank Croydon Warehouse

EIGHTEENTH-century France was obviously populated by the ancestors of Ennio Marchetto. Everybody is parading around in paper costumes. The regent's periwig is a cascade of looped strips of wrapping paper. The chancellor is a walking collage of exquisite, unexpectedly juxtaposed prints. Meanwhile, St-Simon's coat is fashioned from newspaper. His cuff reads "Figaro": the name is there in large letters.

This is one of designer Anna Georgiadou's allusions to Picasso's works on paper, but the main point is more direct. The play is a dramatisation of

the life of John Law, the ground-breaking (and subsequently bank-breaking) Scots economist who invented paper money. His idea took the French financial world by storm. There was a mad anti-gold rush as millions traded in their coins for bank notes. Here, Paris itself has converted to paper. Gift-wrapped cubes serve for furniture and cardinals are cardboard cutouts.

Ironically all this also reflects the flimsiness of Eleanor Zeal's play. The story of the rise and fall of Law's system is stretched out paper-thin: the narrative is a scrappy patchwork of scenes, and characters are two-dimensional.

John Law's life was dramatic. He was accused of murder and was so good at gambling that Venice and Genoa banned him. Oddly, Zeal relegates such matters to the margins, focusing on Law's establishment of a bank and the stockmarket mania he caused. It is a brave attempt to bring economics and theatre together and is informative.

Yet, in spite of slapstick, and satirical references to contemporary Britain's boom, slump and tax policies, dialogue about reduced borrowing and the national deficit still sounds dry.

Director Andrew Holmes tolerates too much camp panache from Adam Fahey (the regent) and should probably send the script for recycling.

His production, however, has delightful moments, continuing the Empty Space Theatre Company's tradition of resourceful, creative productions.

On a carriage journey, Law (Luke Williams) jogs gently on the spot, leaning out of a window frame he holds under his arm. Elsewhere his coachman (Richard Cherry), holding a paper horse's tail on a stick, waves to a man who walks backwards as he rides by.

Occasionally the actors break into song, harmonising superbly without accompaniment. At one moment the Fratelli brothers score interweaves tunes from different worlds: "Green Grow the Rushes Oh", "Alouette", and a "Scots Ballad". Another unexpected beautiful collage.

KATE BASSETT



















